The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

LOSS MORE THAN FOUR MILLIONS.

An Area of Fifteen Squares Burned Over.

List of Principal Buildings Destroyed

Loss to Insurance Companies Between Two and Three Millions.

Partial List of the Losing Companies.

Graphic Description of the Desperate Fight With the Fiery Monster.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

CHICAGO, July 15.—This time the fire originated in a low frame building, used for storing rags, and adjoined an oil factory that stood between Fourth avenue and Clark street, on Taylor street. The great fire of 1871 originated in a stable. In both cases the fire commenced in the center of the neighborhood occupied by wooden buildings. There was also a stiff southwest breeze, so that by the time the flames had consumed the small dwellings, stables, carpenter shops and buildings filled with oil, paper and rags, and reached State street where there were substantial business houses, they were like the heat of a furnace, and all-consuming in their power. Thus the conditions for great conflagrations were not wanting. Fortunately, after burning up nearly twenty blocks, and destroying the First Baptist Church, two other church buildings, the Postoffice, Michigan Avenue and St. James Hotels, the Inter-Oceanic and other elegant blocks erected after the fire of '71, and a number of fine residences, the flames were stayed right at the very doors of the heaviest business blocks and the three or four of the best hotels.

LIMITS OF THE BURNT DISTRICT.

Following are the exact limits of the fire, as viewed this morning: The fire burned a small portion of Clark street, near Twelfth, where it originated; thence took Third and Fourth avenues between Peck court and Twelfth street, and burned them as far as Harrison street. State street was burned from Harmon court to Van Buren; Wabash avenue, from No. 452, near the corner of Peck court, to No. 267, near Van Buren. Michigan avenue has been burned from Harrison street to Van Buren street, a short distance.

BUSINESS HOUSES DESTROYED.

The business buildings burnt out on the east side of State street, number twenty-one; on the west side, ninety-six; on the east side, Wabash avenue, twenty-six; on the west side, thirty-four; on Michigan avenue, twelve; on the east side of Clark street, fourteen; on the north side of Van Buren street, six; on the south side, six; on the north side of Polk street, eight; on the south side, four; on the north side of Harrison street, twelve; on the south side, sixteen; on the south side of Twelfth street, thirteen; on the north side, twenty-two. The most prominent among the business houses are the St. James Hotel; William Bodemann, druggist; the Remington Empire Sewing Machine Company; E. Remington & Sons, gun and pistol manufactory; P. L. Smith & Co., carriage manufacturers; Rupsmuen Bros., boots and shoes; C. C. Charles, lamps and reflectors; H. Slade, carriages; A. W. Wheeler, hardware; G. McHenry, livery stables; J. Prussing, vinegar works; Schwarer & Hubber, stoves, &c.; B. E. Givandan & Trested, ...ings, &c; P. M. Platt, clothing; P. H. ...layer, L. C. Chase & Co, harness and saddles; A. Schreferstein & Bro., furniture manufacturers; M. W. & F. Lester, furnaces ranges, &c; Frost & Co., wholesale liquors; John D. MacClean & Co., stoves and ranges; H & M. Newberger, furniture; Van Bramer & Flood, hardware and stoves; Zeng & Beck, billiards; Peter Muruch & Co., blacksmiths; Maudel & Brothers, dry goods; Berg House; Horace Buckminster; restaurant; P. M. Almina, artists' materials; B. A. Murphy, cigars, &c.; Greeman & Strickland, poultry and game; John M. Lowry & Co., meat; Joel Biglow, Pekin Tea Co.; W. L. Cole, blacksmith; Henry Doehl, boots and shoes; E. D. Moseby, grocer; Sinclair Bros., hardware and stoves; Mrs. ...Berg, milliner; E. J. Malcom & Co., stoves and tinware; Weber & Luckhardy, druggists; P. Balter & Co., grocers; C. A. ...ummich, tailor; C. E. Lohman, photographer; H. C. Kleineschmidt, watches, &c. West Side—S. Wingrade, Jr. & Co., gas fixtures; Adelphi Theater; Pennoyer & Co., carriage manufacturers; William E. Spencer & Co., cutlery, &c.; Cowperthwait & Co., publishers; Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co., publishers; S. C. Griggs & Co., publishers; Postoffice; Carney, Haskell & Kearney, printers; Miss A. T. Ryan, umbrellas, &c.; T. M. Fassett, photographer; *Our Fireside Friend; Northwestern Lumbermen; New Covenant;* Chicago Terra Cotta Company; Davis Swing machine company; Mrs. ...toughton, millinery; Penmeyer, Shaw & Co., carriage manufacturers; Pat. O'Neil, liquors; Chicago Fine Art Institute; Enoch ...oot, artist; Schureman & Hand's Mantel Company, J. L. Schureman, S. B. Vowell, Leonard W. Valk, William H. Delain and Hand, proprietors; L. W. Valk, sculptor, &c.; James Morris Arnold, artist; Daniel T. ...igdon, artist; A. T. Brooks, artist; Laurits ...olst, artist; Arthur Pickering, artist; J. R. Robertson, figure and portrait artist; Fine Art Academy; Thos. Beakeer, drugs; R. C. ...nthey, livery stable; A. J. Hopkins, veterinary surgeon; Burley & Tyrrell, china and glassware; Boomer & Jenkins, furnaces; Galvanized Iron Cornice Works; Louis Gaeger & Brother, wines and liquors. Northwest corner—Bangs Brothers, hardware and stoves; Schureman & Hand Mantle Company; W. Smith & Co., mantles and grates; N. P. Iglehard & Co., real estate; State street Savings Bank. Weber and Luckhart, druggists; Charles ...genhardt, surgical instruments; H. Brinkworth, pork packer; L. Kuener, stocking and shirt manufactory; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad freight depot; ...ss & Phillips' Manufacturing Company; ...aucher & Carler, livery stable; Ollaway Larsen, painters; Hart & Goodall, carpenters and builders; H. Willetts, carriages, &c. Hotels—Atlantic Hotel, Berg House, Michigan Avenue House; St. James; Keyaty B'nair Sholom Synagogue; First Baptist Church; Keyelaty Aushe Moarale Jewish Snyagogue; Olivet Baptist Church, (colored); Jones school building.

RESIDENCES BURNED.

Among the residences burned, were those ... Horace White, editor of the *Tribune;* ...on. J. Y. Scammon; J. K. Forest, City ...erk; E. G. Hall, Esq., corner of Peck ...urt and Wabash avenue. This last was ...ry elegantly furnished. Mr. White saved ...s library.

FIGHTING THE FIEND.

At eight o'clock the fire was checked on ...ark street, and then there was no danger ...at it would pass westward. After that ...o engines carried the entire field from ...lk street south on Clark, around by ...velfth street to Wabash avenue, where ...e engagement was growing hotter and ...tter every moment. When the southern ...d western ends of the fire had been made ...ure, the northern and eastern lines of ...ack were reinforced, the enemy confined ...o narrower and narrower quarters on ...rrison street, and the winds forced to ...e up Fourth and Third avenues. ... Van Buren street the monster was ...ven out of State, the St. James being the ...t building to succumb. When the fire ...ched that point, the interest in its pro...ss became intense. It was moving ...ng both sides of State, between Harri...n and Van Buren. On the west side ...od a massive row of four or five story ...rble fronts; on the east side the St. ...mes; beyond the St. James, northward, ...s an open space several hundred feet ...uare.

...HERE THE FINAL CHECK WAS GIVEN.

...here was a good hope that if a stand ...s made at this hotel, the flames would ... prevented from crossing this open ...ce. On the west side there was no such ...rier, it was certain that the whole row ...uld go, and then crossing Van Buren ...eet, making its way to the Palmer ...use. Opposite the St. James stood a ...v of four story marble fronts, covering ...ut four numbers. These were divided ...m the building south by a single lot ...nty-five feet wide, "a mere bagatelle," ...d everybody, and nobody anticipated ...t that little open space would check the ...nes; but it did. Fortunately, a splendid ... proof wall had been reared to the ...th. Madly the flames beat against it ...l went clear over the building, setting ... to the St. James, but this wall stood ...test grandly, and though there was fire ...he south and fire to the east and not a ...t of water thrown upon it, the building ...nds there at this writing the savior of ...old millions. It was the citadel ...he conflagration. Its surrender would ...ve given the whole city over ... the ravaging enemy. Instinctively ...ery one in sight of the scene appreciated ... importance of the position, and when ... building to the south tumbled to the ...und with a thundering crash, thereaf... harmless, and shout from fifty thousand throats rose high above the roar of the conflagration. It was

THE MOMENT OF MOMENTS

during the progress of the fire, and fitly was it commemorated. While this building stood the brunt and onslaught of what might be called overwhelming odds, a four story brick, apparently out of all danger, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, took from the St. James Hotel. An upper window had been left open, a curtain was set on fire by a stray spark, and in a moment the whole interior, already filled with hot air, was a sheet of flames. As the flames shot forth, a cry of anguish was wrung from the spectators, for it seemed inevitable that now two more squares must fall a sacrifice. But, fortunately, the flames were confined to that and the adjoining building, and the northern limit was reached.

TURNED ON TO MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Having hitherto shunned Michigan avenue, it now turned venemously upon it, making its way along Congress street, and consumed the Oceanic building, the structure that once did duty as the Tremont, and one or two others, and then was finally and effectually squeiched just in time to save those noble structures, the Matterson and Gardner Houses and the Exposition building. The wooden cupola of the German Evangelical church, corner of Polk and Third avenue, was set on fire by the sparks and the church almost destroyed before the flames reached the wooden buildings immediately south of it.

TRYING GUNPOWDER.

As this point an effort was made to blow up some of the buildings under the direction of Mark Sheridan, Colonel Lippincott and Capt. A. McCloud. A keg of powder was placed in No. 28 Polk street, a two-story frame building. The destruction of the building was complete. Powder was next placed in the frame building on the southwest corner of Polk street and Third avenue. By this time, however, the flames were so close that, before the place could be cleaned out, they had crossed the street and broke out north of Polk. Several attempts were afterward made to blow up buildings on State street, between Polk and Vanburen, notably at the St. James Hotel, but nothing effectual was accomplished. It was impossible to obtain powder in sufficient quanties to acomplish the work.

PARTIAL LIST OF INSURANCE.

The *Evening Post and Mail* furnishes the following partial list of insurances: The Continental, Brewers and Maltsters, the Exchange, the Merchants and the Peoples Companies had risks to the amount of $178,225, on which the loss will not exceed fifty per cent. The Clay, of Newport, Ky., lose $5,000. The Orient, of Hartford, Lancashire and Connecticut Companies lose between $40,000 and $50,000. The Franklin, of Boston lose $5,400. The Allemania, of Pittsburgh; Marine and Fire, of Millville, N. J., and Trade, of Camden, N. J., lose $13,000. The Phœnix, of Brooklyn; New Hampshire, of Manchester, and the Mississippi Valley Companies lose $20,000. The Atlantic and Pacific Company, of Chicago, is one of the heaviest losers, their policies in the burnt district aggregating $100,000. The Michigan State lose $15,000; the Queen, of Liverpool, and Commerce, of Albany, $60,000; the Mechanics and Traders of New York, $5,000; the Union, of Philadelphia, and Narragansett, of Providence, $2,000; the Underwriters, of New York; Niagara, of New York, and Firemen's of Dayton, Ohio, between $40,000 and $50,000. The Girard, of Philadelphia, $1,500; Farmers' of York, Pa., $12,000. Geo. F. Farmer's agency lose $16,000 on the Aiken's Theater. Pennsylvania American Fire Association and the Reading Companies lose $50,000; the St. Paul Company, $15,000; The Fire, of Cleveland, $10,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $50,000; Home, of Columbus, O.; Manufacturers, Fire and Marine, of Boston; Hoffman, of New York, and the London Assurance Corporation, $60,000. Williamsburgh City, the People's and the Ben. Franklin Companies lose $10,500; the Commercial Union, of London, Adriatic, of New York, Shoe and Leather, of Indianapolis, Prescott and Boston Firemens Fund, of New York, $150,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $20,000; Imperial, of London, American Central, of St. Louis, Standard, of New York, St. Joseph, of Joseph, Missouri, Scottish Commercial, of Glasgow, Lamar, of New York, and the Manufacturers, of Newark, $85,000; Commerce, of St. Louis, German, of Freeport, Ills., $15,000; Citizens, Franklin and St. Louis, $150,000; National Peoples and Safeguare, of Philadelphia, and Home, of Galveston, Texas, $80,000; E. F. Jewell's agency, $23,000; S. M. Moore & Co.'s agency, $135,000; Lycoming and Pennsylvania, $50,000; Traders, of Chicago, $60,000.

This list aggregates about one million four hundred thousand dollars, and indicates a total loss to insurance companies of from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000.

EXTENT AND COST OF THE FIRE.

The *Times* makes the following estimate of losses, which will be found to be pretty near correct: The area burned over covers twenty squares, taking bits and half blocks here and there and lumping the whole. The burnt area is about half a mile long and little less in width, and embraced the tumble down shanty and palatial avenue residences. Clark street, $30,000; Fourth avenue, $175,000; Third avenue, $250,000; State street, $1,300,000; Wabash avenue, $1,700,000; Michigan avenue, $150,000; Taylor street, $50,000; Polk street, $40,000; Harrison street, $50,000; Congress street, $75,000; Van Buren street, $50,000; Court, between Wabash avenue and State street, $150,000. Total $4,025,000.

CHICAGO—$60,000.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Another fire broke out this afternoon, about 4:30, in the northwestern part of the city, in the vicinity of the junction of Milwaukee and Chicago avenues. Fifteen or twenty buildings, comprising stores, saloons and planing mills and carpenter shops were burned in a short time, the flames being fanned by a brisk northwest breeze and fed by very inflamable material. The Fire Department were promptly on the ground, and by the most vigorous efforts, succeeded in checking the progress of the fire before it did further damage than already stated. Considerable excitement prevailed for the time, and a repetition of the scenes of last night was expected. The fire originated in Dugan's smoke house, in the rear of his packing establishment. Nearly an entire block was burned, but the buildings were mostly of an inferior sort. The fire burned for over an hour and a half. One planing mill was destroyed, with some valuably machinery and patterns. About twenty-five houses were destroyed, the majority of them being frame shanties. The locality was inhabited by the poorer classes of Germans. The loss is probably $60,000, and the insurance not more than one-fifth that amount.

CASUALTIES.

Sudden Death on the Cars.

CHATHAM, ONT., July 15.—An unknown man, about sixty years of age, with a ticket from Bay City to New York, died of heart disease on the express train last night. In his pockets were a gold watch, considerable money, and an envelope addressed to Eli Kimberly, Campbell House, Bay City, Mich.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Travel on the Boston and Albany Railroad will be resumed to-day.

Another newspaper is to be established at Lykens, Dauphin county.

The Glen Rolling Mill, Allentown, will start up about the middle of August.

Mrs. Chancellor Walworth was found dead in her bed at Saratoga, yesterday morning.

The steamer China sailed yesterday from San Francisco for Panama. The Arizona, from Panama, has arrived.

President Grant and wife went to campmeeting at Round Lake yesterday, and returned to Saratoga in the afternoon.

Two tramps, James Collins and Michael Tracy, were killed at Parkersburg on Tuesday, by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Base Ball—At New York, Mutuals 5, Atlantics 2. At Philadelphia, Athletics 6, Bostons 4. At Chicago, Chicagos 10, Philadelphians 3.

The York *Gazette* says the powder mill in that vicinity is to be remodeled and improved so as to be able to turn out 150 kegs of powder per day.

The following steamers have arrived at New York: Utopia, from Glasgow: Algeria and Cuba, from Liverpool, and Franklin, from Antwerp.

The Hartford insurance companies lose $173,000 by the Chicago fire—the Ætna $75,000, the Hartford $47,000, the National $25,000 and the Phœnix $17,000.

The contractors on the York and Hanover Railroad find their work very heavy in consequence of limestone cuttings. The road bed will not be ready for the rails this year, as anticipated.

The eighth annual convention of the Institutions of Deaf and Dumb of America is in session at Belleville, Ontario. One hundred and fifty delegates are present from Canada and the States.

A dispatch from Vienna, explains that the police circular describing the person suspected of design against the life of the Emperor Francis Joseph, was a forgery, the author of which has been arrested.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Spanish Power in the West Indies.

CUBAN INSURRECTION GROWN BEYOND SUBJECTION.

Eastern Part of the Island Abandoned to Natives.

Our Troubles with Spain Not Ended.

Treasurer Spinner Raises an Issue with his Superiors.

A Postmaster General Wanted Without Delay.

Site for Government Buildings to be Speedily Selected.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1874.

Spanish Cause in Cuba.

A naval officer, recently arrived from the West India fleet, does not give a very flattering account of the condition of the Spanish cause in Cuba, the ever faithful isle. The Spanish Admiral in Cuba, in a recent conversation with an officer of our navy, admitted the decadence of Spanish power in the West Indies, remarking that there was great need of more troops, that the forces from Spain were much depleted in numbers and spirit, that a new call upon the home government was made very recently, but that the activity of military operations there, precludes much hope from that quarter. The volunteers are not counted as reliable at all times, and it is not known at what moment they may start a rebellion of their own. The Admiral admitted that the past year has been a losing one for Spain, in a military point of view, on the island. It is now proposed to abandon entirely the eastern part of the island, with the exception of the ports, which will be defended to the last. All operations in the future will be confined to a rigid blockade of the coast, so as to prevent the introduction of arms and ammunition. The insurrectionary region is being fenced in with a sort of stockade, strengthened by block houses at short intervals. It is not designed to make any further attempts to suppress the insurrection within these lines. The naval officer states that he believes that our troubles with Spain are by no means ended; that the more desperate the Spanish cause, the greater the delicacy of our relation with the island, and that rather than surrender that valuable portion of the Spanish possession in quiet submission to imperative necessity, Spain would engage in a quarrel with the hated Americans.

The Treasurer Asserts His Rights.

General Spinner has gotten himself into a controversy with some of the higher officials of the Treasury Department on account of their attempted interference with the management of his office, especially in the matter of organizing the newly created National Bank Redeeming agency. He says the civil service system is dead, and he proposed to fill vacancies in his office to suit himself. There is every prospect of an issue with the Secretary, in which the Treasurer might come out second best.

Stagnation in the Postoffice Department.

There is stagnation in nearly all the business of the Postoffice Department, except that relating to mere routine and matters of detail. There are a number of cases awaiting the decision of the Postmaster General, but Mr. Marshall declines to act upon any cases, except such as the public business imperatively demands, as his tenure of office is limited to sixty days, or until Mr. Jewell shall assume the duties of the office. He does not care to decide questions now which may not be approved by the new Postmaster General and which are consequently liable to be overruled in a very short time.

The Pittsburgh Government Buildings.

General Negley returned to Pittsburgh to-night. In an interview with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury and the Supervising Architect, to-day, while taking no part on either side of the controversy now pending on the question of a suitable site for the proposed government buildings at Pittsburgh, he was assured that the decision would be promptly made upon a due consideration of the views of both parties, after which operations would be pressed forward at once.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1874.

THE FATAL FREEDMEN'S BANK.

The suspension of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, which retains the savings of many industrious colored persons, is the chief subject of conversation among them. Three deaths have resulted indirectly from the suspension, the victims being workingmen who went into a state of imbecility and collapse at the loss of their savings.

NATIONAL BANK REDEMPTION.

The Treasurer has decided that National banks will be permitted to make good the amounts charged to the five per cent. fund for the redemption of their notes, by a remittance of National bank notes, thus saving the expense of remitting legal tender notes from the Treasury Department in return for bank notes redeemed, and of the return of legal tenders by the banks to make good the five per cent. fund. The first deposit of five per cent. must, however, be made in legal tenders in all cases.

THE COTTON PLANTERS' REPORT

to the Department of Agriculture, in accordance with the conditional promise of their June report, shows an increase in the condition of the plant in every State. The percentages of average condition are higher than in June by the following figures: Three in Louisiana, four in Arkansas, six in Florida, seven in South Carolina, nine in Mississippi, ten in Alabama, eleven in Georgia, twelve in Tennessee and Texas, and thirteen in Texas and North Carolina return a condition above the average. The following are State averages: North Carolina 102, South Carolina 88, Georgia 91, Florida 96, Alabama 92, Mississippi 87, Louisiana, 73, Texas 102, Arkansas 94 and Tennessee 97. As compared with July of last year, the condition is higher, except in Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas, though the differences is slight in Tennessee and Georgia, and not very wide in Missisippi and Alabama.

New Cable Landed at Rye Beach.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. July 15.—The shore end of the telegraph cable was successfully landed from the steamer Ambassador, at Rye Beach, at three o'clock this morning. The crew and electricians were assisted by many of the townsmen. A number of lady and gentlemen visitors helped in manning the drag rope to haul the cable ashore. At six o'clock the splices were completed, and communication established with the steamer, lying about three quarters of a mile off shore.

The manager of the cable, the officers of the steamer, Mayor Miller and other gentlemen breakfasted at Governor Straw's cottage. The Ambassador will commence laying the cable from Rye Beach to the Shoals about noon, and probably complete the work so as to sail to-night with the Faraday. The weather was fine, the sea smooth and everything favored the complete success attained. A salute of one hundred guns was fired on the beach, and rockets and other fireworks were displayed during the landing. Guns and rockets were fired from the steamer. A number of ladies and gentlemen have gone on the steamer Ambassador to witness the completion of the laying of the cable.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1874.

KATE STODDARD HOPELESSLY INSANE.

In the Court of General Sessions of Brooklyn, to-day, Lizzie R. King, *alias* Kate Stoddard, who is supposed to have murdered Charles Goodrich, was pronounced hopelessly insane. She will be sent to the asylum to-morrow.

MR. MORAN DECLINES HIS APPOINTMENT.

London advices state that Mr. Moran declines the appointment of Third Assistant Secretary of State.

INSURANCE LOSSES BY CHICAGO FIRE.

The following is a list of the heaviest losers among the Insurance Companies here by the Chicago fire, as far as ascertained: Home, $150,000; Phœnix of Brooklyn, $25,000 to $30,000; German American, $25,000; Germania, $70,000; Republic, $7,000; Underwriters Agency, $57,000; Contenental, $50,000; Hanover, $20,000; Standard, $10,000; North British and Merchantile, $20,000; Howard, $20,000 to $25,000; Manhattan, $7,000; Citizens, $20,000; Irving, $7,500; Williamsburg City, $10,000.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese,* and all kinds of *Groceries,* if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front.* T. C. Jenkins.

INDIANA DEMOCRACY.

State Convention at Indianapolis.

Governor Hendricks Elected Permanent Chairman.

Vigorous Abuse of the Republican Party and Administration.

Redemption of Five-Twenties in Greenbacks.

Appointment of Currency to Wants of the Country.

Senators Morton and Pratt Censured for Advocating Civil Rights.

Grangers, Soldiers and Sailors Vaguely Complimented.

THE TICKET AND THE PLATFORM IN FULL.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 15.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at the Academy of Music at 10 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by Hon. J. L. McDonald, Chairman of the State Central Committee. On a call of counties, every county in the State reported full delegations present.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The committee selected by the Congressional delegations last night to report permanent officers for the Convention, made the following report, which was confirmed by the Convention: For President, —Governor T. A. Hendricks; for principal Secretaries—Jas. D. Nichols, John W. Kerr and Jas. H. Price; and one Vice President and one additional Secretary for each Congressional district; also committees on resolutions and finance and a State Central Committee.

After the address of the President, the Committee on Resolutions reported the platform and resolutions as follows:

It is the opinion of the Democrats of the State of Indiana, in Convention assembled, that the present administration has proven itself unworthy the confidence of the people of the United States, in proof of which we submit the following facts: It has overthrown by force the government of Louisiana, and prevented the officers elected by the people of that State from taking the positions to which they were chosen, and for party purposes has sustained the usurping State officers in their unlawful seizure of the government of the State. It has corrupted the sources of public justice by squandering money through the Department of Justice to aid its party in North Carolina, Arkansas and other States. It has appointed men to office who have proven corrupt and profligate, and has removed from office those who assisted in bringing the depredations and corruption of its appointees to light. It has, by a gross abuse of power, farmed out the collection of the revenue to corrupt and unprincipled men, who have defrauded alike the government and the people. It has appointed to office in the District of Columbia a body of men whose corruption far excelled any of which we have record, and supported them in their oppression and robberies of the people and the government, causing the loss of millions of dollars to the government of the United States and the people of the District of Columbia through the various departments of government. It has recklessly squandered the money reserve and the public domain of the people, and corrupted the civil service of the country. The Republican party must be held responsible for these acts of the Administration it placed in power, and for the Credit Mobilier frauds, the enormous increase of salaries and the Sanborn contracts, while, as the oppressor of the white people of the South and as the origin of the corruption that weighs like an incubus on the country, it deserves the severest condemnation.

Therefore, this Convention asks the people to again entrust the Democratic party with the administration of State and country, upon the following principles:

A strict construction of the Constitution of the United States and its amendments, and an impartial enforcement of the laws.

A tariff for the revenue.

A condemnation of all official gratuities in the form of retroactive salaries, State or National.

A condemnation of the attempt of the last Congress to muzzle the press.

Securing to every citizen of the country the equal protection of the laws, without violating the principles of the local self-governments or interfering with the social customs of the people.

Opposition to high fees and salaries, either in the State of Indiana or the United States.

We demand a reduction of salaries, State and National; in the State, such an adjustment and reduction of fees and salaries as will relieve the people from higher State and social taxation.

Resolved, First, That we are in favor of the redemption of 5-20 bonds in greenbacks, according to the law under which they were issued.

Second, We are in favor of the repeal of the law of March, 1869, which assumed to construe the law so as to make such bonds payable exclusively in gold.

Third, We are in favor of the repeal of the National Banking law and the substitution of greenbacks for National bank currency.

Fourth, We are in favor of a return to specie payments as soon as the business of the country will permit.

Fifth, We are in favor of such legislation from time to time as will adjust the volume of currency to the commercial and industrial wants of the country.

Sixth, We are in favor of a liberal system of education for the benefit of the negro as well as the white children of Indiana, but oppose the mixture of the black and white races in our public schools or educational institutions.

Seventh, The Civil Rights bill, recently passed by the Senate of the United States and now pending in the Houte of Representatives, presents an issue of vital moment to the American people, and calls upon them to decide at the ballot box whether they will or will not be coerced to the absolute social, as well as political, equality of the negro race with themselves. We view with abhorrence this attempt on the part of the Federal Government to take control of all schools, colleges, churches, hotels, railroads, steamboats, theaters and graveyards for the purpose of establishing negro equality and enforcing it under numerous penalties of fines, damages and imprisonment. We arraign Senators Morton and Pratt before the people of Indiana for their votes in favor of this atrocious measure, and shall ask for judgment against them at the hands of their constituents, whom they have misrepresented.

Eighth, That the act of February 27th, 1873, commonly known as the Baxter bill, has proven a failure, is in many respects of doubtful constitutionality, and is no more efficient in restraining the evils of intemperance than a judicious and well regulated license law. Therefore, we are in favor of the repeal of the Baxter bill and the enactment of such a license law as shall protect society and produce a large increase of the school fund.

Ninth, That railroads and all other corporations created for gain or profit, should be rendered subservient to the public good; that we demand such legislation upon this subject, both State and National, as will effectually secure the industrial and producing interests of the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and exaction.

Tenth, That we are in favor of severe retrenchment, reform and economy in all branches of the public service, and believe that with such economy the taxes now collected from the people for National, State and county purposes might be reduced at least fifty per cent.

Eleventh, That we denounce as a wanton outrage upon the taxable people of Indiana, the increase of the State tax by the last Republican Legislature from five cents to the fifteen cents on the hundred dollars, at the same time changing the rate of assessment so as to increase the valuation of property almost fifty per cent.; that such increase was uncalled for by any public exigency, and we demand the lowest State tax that will support an economical administration, not exceeding five cents on the hundred dollars.

Twelfth, That we belive the Legislature should enact a law restricting and limiting the power of Boards of County Commissioners and Township Trustees to levy taxes and cost on the indebtedness that the people have to pay.

Thirteenth, That we denounce the practice of officers using public money as their own, as pernicious; that its natural results are embezzlement and other abuses in office, and we demand such a change in our laws as will effectually prohibit the use of public money by officers for their private gain.

Fourteenth, That we are opposed to any grants of public lands or loans of the public credit, either in the shape of National, State or local act, to railroads or other corporations, and we demand that the remaining public lands shall be held for the benefit of actual settlers only, under the Homestead laws.

Fifteenth, That in the formation of associations for mutual protection and improvement, we recognize an effort upon the part of the industrial classes to ameliorate their condition, and we heartily extend to them our sympathy and support.

Sixteenth, We are in favor of the abolition of the office of County Superintendent of Schools, and the repeal of the laws requiring an appraisement of real estate for taxation every two years, and in favor of the restoration of the former law.

Seventeenth, That we bear in grateful remembrance the sacrifices made and the services rendered by the gallant soldiers of the late war in defense of the Union, and we demand, as an act of justice, that the bounties of our soldiers and their widows and orphans shall be equalized by proper legislation.

THE TICKET.

This was followed by the nomination of candidates for State officers, as follows: Secretary of State—J. E. Neff, of Randolph county; Auditor of State—E. Henderson, of Morgan county; Treasurer of State—B. C. Show, of Marion county; Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. H. Smart, of Allen county; Attorney General—C. A. Buskirk, of Gibson county; Judge of Supreme Court—Horace P. Biddle, of Cass county. Messrs. Henderson and Biddle are also nominated on the Farmer's ticket.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

BISMARCK'S ASSASSIN AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.

LONDON, July 15.—A special from Berlin says that Kullman, who attempted Bismarck's life, is considered a mere tool. He confesses that he was acting in concert with others. Hauthaler, the priest, arrested for connection with the plot, belongs to the village of Walchsee, in the Austrian Tyrol. He checked Bismarck's horses by stepping in front at a critical moment. Immediately on hearing of the affair the King of Bavaria sent congratulations to Prince Bismarck on his fortunate escape. The Berlin press declare that the attempted assassination proves the necessity of repressing ultramontane teachings.

PARIS, July 15.—Some of the Paris journals affect to consider the attempt on Bismarck's life a plot concocted by the German police.

KISSINGEN, July 15.—It has been ascertained that Kullman was in Berlin for a fortnight, at Whitsuntide, for the purpose of assassinating Bismarck.

KISSINGEN, July 15.—Prince Bismarck suffers some from the wound inflicted on his wrist.

LONDON, July 16.—The *Standard* says later accounts from Kissingen represent that Bismarck's condition is not so favorable as was at first reported. He has feverish symptoms, and slept little on Tuesday night. Bismarck has had another interview with Kullman. The latter now asserts that he planned the shooting himself, that he was instigated to the deed by nobody and has no accomplices. He declares that he is a good Catholic.

England.

CABLE OF 1866 REPAIRED.

LONDON, July 15.—The Atlantic cable laid in 1866 was successfully repaired yesterday afternoon, and is now in perfect working order.

PUBLIC WORSHIP BILL PASSED SECOND READING.

LONDON, July 15.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Public Worship Regulations bill passed its second reading without division.

EXPENSIVE CANAL BREAK.

LONDON, July 15.—A serious break occurred in a canal near Glasgow, to-day. The waters overflowed the neighborhood, causing damage to property to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars.

Spain.

CARLISTS SQUEEZING BILBAO.

SANTANDER, July 15.—The commandant of Bilbao has asked for reinforcements, which were sent thence to-day. The blockade of Bilbao by land is complete and stringently maintained by the Carlists.

MADRID, July 15.—General Morionese reports that Bilbao is in no immediate danger. In case of General Zaballa's resignation, General Morionese will probably be appointed his successor in command of the Army of the North.

A CRISIS IN THE MINISTRY.

MADRID, July 15.—A crises in the Ministry is reported impending. General Zaballa and Cawacho, Minister of Finance, will probably retire. The former is said to be ill.

France.

OFFICIAL WARNING TO PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS.

PARIS, July 15.—An official note is published to-day warning agriculturists and others against emigrating without making inquiry of the Administration in reference thereto. It is stated in the note that this course is taken because a number of imigrants have made application to the Government for assistance to enable them to return to France, particularly from Philadelphia, where the promises held out by emigration agents have not been realized.

GOVERNMENT AGAIN DEFEATED.

PARIS, July 15.—The debate on M. Magne's tax proposals was continued in the Assembly to-day. The Minister, referring to the vote on the salt tax, accused Republican deputies of subordinating the financial interests of the country to political considerations. This was followed by a scene of tumult and disorder, which compelled President Buffet to temporarily suspend the sitting. Subsequently the Minister's proposals to increase certain taxes were rejected by a vote of 335 to 256. This result involves the defeat of M. Magne's entire financial plans.

CONSTITUTIONAL BILL FROM COMMITTEE OF THIRTY—ALL PARTIES DISSATISFIED.

M. Ventavow, reporter of the Committee of Thirty, read a report on the various constitutional propositions referred to the committee. It states that the committee recognize the irrevocability of President MacMahon's powers, but declares the Septennate merely a truce to parties for seven years. The committee decides to set aside M. Perire's bill and substitute their own, which consists of six clauses. The first maintains the title of President of the Republic. The second establishes ministerial responsibility. The third confers legislative power upon the two Chambers, the appointment of members of the upper House, or Senate, to form the subject of a future bill. The fourth provides that the President alone is authorized to dissolve the lower House or Chamber of Deputies. The fifth provides that the Congress of both Chambers shall provide for the continuance of the government in case Marshal MacMahon dies or resigns or reaches the end of his term of office.

The sixth says, "No modification of constitutisnal laws is to be allowed unless first proposed by the President."

The Assembly appointed Monday next for debate on the report. All parliamentary parties are disappointed. The Left considers that the committee's bill aims at a dictatorship, without putting an end to party agitation. The Legitimists and Imperialists are also against it, and its rejection is considered certain.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Steamships America and Spain, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 15, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝@92¾; for account 92¾@92⅞; 5-20's 1865, 108¾; do 1867, 109; 10 40s, 105; new 5's 105. New York Central 92; Erie 29½@29¾; do preferred 47. Linseed oil 27s 9d@28s.

PARIS, July 15.—Rentes 61 francs 70 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Cotton a shade easier; middling upland 8⅛@8¼d; Orleans 8⅝d. Sales of 12,000 bales; American 7,500; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Cheese 61s.

STEUBENVILLE.

Inhuman Conduct of Policeman—A Prisoner Dies in the Lock-up.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 15, 1874.

About ten o'clock last night, two men named Flariday and Gilbert, being slightly under the influence of liquor, playfully rang several door bells on North Fourth street, and were taken in custody, officer Gilmore arresting Flariday and officer Stephens taking Gilbert. They had proceeded but a short distance, when Gilbert struck the officer, knocking his cap off, and started to run across the street from Stephens, when the latter drawing a heavy mace, ran after him to Washington street and struck him in the spine. The man fell to the ground paralized, and Stephens again struck him a heavy blow, cutting open his head. Stephens then ordered the unfortunate man to get up. Gilbert protested that he could not walk, whereupon Stephens assisted by other officers, proceeded to drag him over the rough pavement, but afterwards procured a wheelbarrow. They placed him in a cell without medical aid, and he was found lying on the floor at ten o'clock this morning in an insensible condition, and died at 3:35 this afternoon. The officers generally, and Stephens in particularly, are severely censured by the public for their inhuman conduct.

FIRE RECORD.

Iowa Falls, Iowa—$150,000.

CHICAGO, July 15.—A fire last evening at Iowa Falls, Iowa, destroyed forty-five buildings and involved a loss of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The insurance is small.

Particulars of the Oshkosh Fire.

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—The boundaries of the burnt district in Oshkosh extend from the Beckwith House to its rear, on Division street, north on Division to Cavin, then northeast far beyond the city limits, and thence almost to Lake Winnebago. Six hundred buildings were burned, and 3,000 people are homeless. The loss is about one million, and the insurance one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1874.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Southern part of the Middle States partly cloudy and continued warm weather with south or west winds and stationary or rising barometer. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley increasing cloudiness local rains, variable winds, lower temperature and rising barometer.

For New England, the Northern portion of the Middle States and the Lower Lake region increasing cloudiness with rain southwest or northwest winds a slight fall of temperature and falling, followed by rising barometer. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, clear or fair weather except on the gulf coast, with southeast to southwest winds. No decided change of temperature and continued high barometer. For the Upper Lake region and the Northwest, clear or fair weather north or east winds shifting to southerly in the northwest, no decided rise of temperature and rising barometer.

Midnight Bulletin.

JULY 15, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	30.10	77	S. W.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.01	82	W.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	29.98	74	S. W.	Hy. rain.
Keokuk	30.06	72	N.	Fair.
Leavenworth	30.06	76	E.	Clear.
Louisville	30.07	85	S. W.	Fair.
Memphis	30.03	80	S. W.	Clear.
Nashville	30.15	83	S. W.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	30.09	79	S. W.	Fair.
Shreveport	29.91	72	S.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.14	75	S.	Hy. rain.
St. Paul	30.06	63	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.15	69	N. E.	Clear.
Yankton, D. Ty	30.21	63	N. E.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.15	75	S. E.	Cloudy.
La Crosse	30.08	65	....	Clear.

THE official report of the receipts of the New York Post Office during the quater ending June 30, 1874, shows that the sale of stamps has amounted to $641,040 52, about $1,000 less than in the corresponding quarter last year. The general introduction of postal cards since that time, and the reduction of the rate for registry from sixteen to eight cents, is held to more than account for the decrease and to prove a real increase in the business. The items for box collections, $15,584 14, and for unpaid postage on newspapers, $10,820 43, each show an increase of a third over last year. The box rents for the quarter amounted to $20,340; and the sum received by cariers for postage on unpaid letters was $10,505 56.

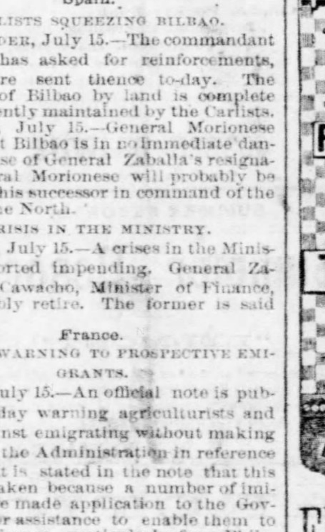
Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River.* The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins

Only $1,500.

A dispatch from the agents of the Armenia Insurance Company of this city, in Chicago, states that an examination of the books by daylight shows that they had only fifteen hundred dollars within the fire limits, may be a few claims for small damages in the outskirts.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in his market. Every dealer should keep it.



CHEAPEST

Flour and Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Great White River Flour.

Jenkins's Snow Flake and Golden Fleece. Complete Line Groceries. Cleveland and Louisville Lime. Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.

☞ No Retail House connected with this establishment.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—U. S. 5-20 COUPON BONDS, Pittsburgh Water Bonds, at Freehold Bank, 68 Smithfield street.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY AN EDUCATED Lady, a situation as Housekeeper or Governess in a family. Address J. C. B., Altoona, Pa.

WANTED—EVERY SPORTSMAN—To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A first-class Machinist, capable of taking charge of work, and familiar with most kinds of work. Can be hired on easy terms by the day, month or year, to take charge or work as journeyman. Address H. B. GATES, Meadville, Pa., Box 371.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. C. KEYS, 94 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

WANTED—

A FIRST-CLASS MILLER

For a Merchant Mill. Apply at once. Address OVERHOLT & CO., Wooster, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—OUR NEW Glove-Fitting Shirt Bosom Protector keeps the bosom free from wrinkles, and makes a perfect fit of any shirt. The best selling article ever placed before the public. Agents wanted. Address LEWIS & CROSSGRAVE, Lock Box 992, Titusville, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SECOND STORY FRONT Room, with Bathroom in rear, suitable for a Dentist. Location unsurpassed. Call at 65 Fulton street, near Wylie avenue.

FOR RENT—ROOM—LARGE WELL lighted second floor Room, with good entrance, in one of the best locations in the city. The party holding it has a three year lease. For particulars address Box A. E., Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial Counting Room.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ UNITED SAVINGS BANK—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand.

W. R. BROWN, JR., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1874.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO.—DIVIDEND NOTICE—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 13th inst.

JOHN REA, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1874.

☞ OFFICE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. ($4 00 per share), out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 13 inst.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1874.

☞ MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 87 Wood street—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE out of the profits of the last six months—Three Dollars payable in cash on demand, and Two Dollars to be credited to Stock Notes.

JAMES M. KENNEY, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1874.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND NO. 18.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith.

WM. F. GARDINER, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, July 6, 1874.

ARMENIA

Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000 00
ASSETS June 30, 1874	334,378 05
LIABILITIES—	
Unadjusted Losses	$1,257 50

OFFICE ARMENIA INSURANCE CO., FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Corner Wood street and Fifth avenue.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX DOLLARS per share, payable on demand, at the office of the Company.

JAS. L. BUTLER, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1874. TTHS

BOARDING.

BOARDING—COUNTRY BOARDING—Two Gentlemen or a Gentleman and Wife, can be accommodated with Boarding in a private family, on line of railway, convenient to the city. Address "A. B.," Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—700 POUNDS MINION TYPE, nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—LEVER ENGINE, 18 inches by 4½ feet stroke, Patent Spring Packing, Governor and Iron Bed Plate, with Fly Wheel 22 feet in diameter, will be sold cheap at CHESS, SMYTH & CO., Nineteenth street, South Side.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—IN Fourteenth Ward, on Atwood street, near Oakland Car Station; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of THOS. F. STEWART, No. 48 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—Three Planers and Matchers; one 10 by 20, two 8 by 20 and one 7 by 14 inch Engines; one Drill Press and one Sturtevant Fan, all in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO, 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST SITE FOR Residence in either city, 105 feet on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, by 200 feet deep to a 40 foot street, half a square from the Park. Will be sold as a whole or in parts on reasonable terms. C. A. CARPENTER, Pennsylvania Railroad.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY Home; nearly 6 Acres of Land attached; abundance of Fruit; six minutes from Station, on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Address or call on J. D. BERND & CO., corner Fifth avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—SMALL FARM SITUATE in Armstrong County, Pa. Good farming land, with Dwelling of four rooms, young Orchard of 60 trees. Will be sold low, or would exchange for city property. Also, 10 Building Lots situate in Sixteenth Ward, between the two greatest thoroughfares in the city (Penn and Liberty Avenues). Will be sold on long payments. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ORDERS

PROMPTLY EXECUTED

For the purchase or sale of GOVERNMENTS, GOLD AND STOCKS in the New York Market. Stocks bought on margin. Stock privileges also sold. Send for Explanatory Circular. Quotations are constantly received direct from the Stock Exchange. Persons desiring to buy or sell Stocks for cash or on margin, are requested to call on or address

LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN, Broker,

96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

NOTICES.

☞ TO OWNERS OF DEAD ANIMALS.—I am now prepared to remove dead animals from the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Orders may be left at the office of the Board of Health, Municipal Hall, Pittsburgh, and City Hall, Allegheny City.

EDWARD CZARNIECKI.

NOTICE—THERE WILL BE a Special Meeting of MILNOR LODGE No. 287 A. Y. M., at MASONIC HALL, Fifth avenue, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the funeral of our late Brother, WALTER F. ANDERSON. All brethren are notified to be present. By order.

GEO. T. WHITNEY, W. M.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞ A MASS MEETING OF THE W. C. T. U., will be held

TO-NIGHT,

IN THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, Rev. MURRAY, Pastor. All are invited to be present.

MRS. A. W. BLACK, President.

MRS. A. HILL, Secretary.

☞ HEADQUARTERS ALLEGHENY COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Lincoln Club Rooms.

JULY 13, 1874.

A Special Meeting of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee will be held at Lincoln Club Rooms, on

Thursday, July 16, at 1:30 O'Clock P. M.

A full attendance is desired.

JACOB REESE, Chairman.

Norman M. Smith, D. K. McGunnigle, P. F. Smith, J. Henry Miller, Harry Byram, Geo. W. Reed, Secretaries.

☞ NOTICE—

A NEW SERIES OF STOCK

OF THE SHADY SIDE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Will be issued on and after the 1st inst., AT PAR.

The net earnings during the past year were $9 30 on $13 00 paid in.

Meet at Liberty School House, Twentieth Ward, TUESDAY EVENINGS.

☞ NOTICE—

ALL PERSONS PAYING THEIR

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES,

between now and the 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, will be allowed a discount of FIVE PER CENT.

SAMUEL KILGORE,

COUNTY TREASURER.

July 1st, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, (Municipal Hall), PITTSBURGH, June 26, 1874.

☞ CITY TAXES, 1874—

Notice is hereby given that the several Assessors have placed in this office duplicates of

CITY,
CITY BUILDING,
FIRE,
SPECIAL,
WATER WORKS, INTEREST AND SINKING FUND,
POOR,
CITY SCHOOL,
WARD SCHOOL,
CITY BUSINESS TAXES, and
WATER RENT.

For the year 1874, and the said Taxes and Water Rents will now be received, subject to the following regulations:

DEDUCTIONS.

Five Per Cent. Deduction will be allowed if paid on or before the first day of August, 1874.

ADDITIONS.

Ten Per Cent. will be added to all Taxes and Water Rents remaining unpaid after August 1, 1874.

The Taxes assessed for the South Side Wards, (from Twenty-fourth to Thirty-sixth Wards inclusive), will be received at the City Controller's office.

For the accommodation of the public this office will be kept open on SATURDAY'S until 8 o'clock P. M., until August 1, 1874. Statements of taxes will be furnished upon application.

C. L. MAGEE, City Treasurer.

TTHS

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE

Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., President.

The PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE offers to those who desire either a solid or ornamental education, the advantage of

EIGHT SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS,

Elegant and Well Furnished Buildings, a Carefully Selected Course of Study, Thorough Teaching and

28 EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.

Charges less than any institution in the United States affording equal accommodations and advantages.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

In connection with the College, is abundantly supplied with Including the LARGEST and BEST Grand Organ, for educational purposes, in America. Instruction given in everything pertaining to Music, such as the Theory of Music, Thorough Bass, Harmony, Counterpoint, Composition, Voice Culture, and the use of all Musical Instruments by

TWELVE ACCOMPLISHED MASTERS.

French and German by native teachers. Superior facilities in Drawing, Painting, Needlework and Waxwork.

Lessons in Music from $10 to $25 per quarter.

For Catalogues and Circulars, giving full information, address

Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen admitted to the Conservatory.

Pupils registered in the order of application.

FALL TERM commences SEPTEMBER 9, 1874.

TTS

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, MUNICIPAL HALL, Pittsburgh, July 15, 1874.

CITY TAXES, 1874.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Is hereby given that FIVE PER CENT. DEDUCTION will be allowed on all City Taxes, paid on or before AUGUST 1, 1874.

All Taxes remaining unpaid after August 1, 1874, will be placed in the hands of Collectors, with TEN PER CENT. ADDED.

Two-thirds of rate of City Taxes will be received on account of Taxes in Rural Districts, in conformity with decision of Court of Common Pleas.

Statements of Taxes will be furnished on application.

This Office will be kept open on SATURDAYS, until August 1, 1874, until 8 o'clock P. M.

C. L. MAGEE,

CITY TREASURER.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pittsburgh, July 16, 1874.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until the 22d inst., inclusive, for making complete Indexes to and copying SUNDRY SHERIFF'S DEEDS, DOCKETS, &c.

Specimens of the work required can be seen and full information relative thereto had, upon application at the Prothonotary's Office.

HENRY WARNER,

County Controller.

Jesse H. Lippincott,

231 LIBERTY STREET.

CANNED GOODS.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCKS AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Look at our Line of rapid selling articles, in tins and bottles, for Lunches, Excursions, Pic-Nics, Parties, &c.

California Salmon in one lb. cans,
California Salmon in two lb. cans,
California Salmon in two and a half lb. cans,
Spiced Salmon in one lb. cans,
Spiced Salmon in two lb. cans,
Spiced Salmon in three lb. cans,
Fresh Lobster in one lb. cans,
Fresh Lobster in two lb. cans,
Pickled Lobster in quart bottles,
Cove Oysters in one lb. cans,
Cove Oysters in two lb. cans,
Spiced Oysters in one lb. cans,
Spiced Oysters in two lb. cans,
Pickled Oysters in quart bottles,
Fresh Clams in one lb. cans,
Fresh Clams in two lb. cans,
Golden Pie Pumpkin in three lb. cans.

ENGLISH PICKLES,

Eight Varieties, in Pints and Quarts, (Our Own Importation.)

Sardines, quarter boxes, small fish,
Sardines, half boxes, small fish,
American Sardines in fine oil,
Ocean Trout for Lunch,
Genuine French Mustard,
Genuine Olive Oil.

The sale of our General Line of Goods at the Lowest Prices of the Season still goes on. In many instances we are glad to duplicate eastern purchases

Without Charging for Freight.

THIS IS NOT A RETAIL HOUSE.

Jesse H. Lippincott,

231 LIBERTY STREET.

Lowest Prices Yet Reached!

CHOICE NEW PRINTS, 8 1-2c.

LINEN SUITINGS,
GRASS SUITINGS,
STRIPED SKIRTINGS.

French and American Chintzes.

WHITTENTON, EVERETT, YORK AND PHILADELPHIA COTTONADES.

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239 and 241 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

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For the Pittsburgh District.

Atwood & McCaffrey,

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LICENSEES OF C. J. A. DICK.

Castings for Mills and General Machine Work Furnished Promptly. Orders Solicited. WTH

Duquesne Brass Works and Foundry

S. CADMAN & SON,

Brass Founders and Manufacturers, and Steam Pipe Fitters.

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JULY 15th.

New Dark Prints,
New Bleached Goods,
New Waterproofs.

BLUE,
GOLD and
BLACK!

McElroy & Dickson,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

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Wm. B. Hays & Son

PORK PACKERS,

Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,

Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.

Curers of the Celebrated STAR-ANCHOR BRAND EXTRA SUGAR-CURED HAMS.

281 AND 283 LIBERTY STREET.

CIDER, CIDER.

50 barrels Racked Cider, very fine, warranted pure, for sale by the barrel.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

305 LIBERTY STREET,

Opposite Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

ROBT. ARTHURS .... President.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS .... Cashier.

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 First Mortgage 7 Per Ct. Bonds

OF THE

Buffalo Valley Railroad Co.,

AT 80 AND INTEREST.

This Road runs through some of the richest Coal and Mineral Lands of Somerset county, and has been built entirely by the capital stock actually paid in. The proceeds of the Mortgage Bonds will be used in completing the equipment of the Road.

No. 16 Sixth Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

In Store.

25 bales WISCONSIN HOPS;
25 barrels HALVES DRIED PEACHES;
25 bags TIMOTHY SEED;
1 car load PEERLESS WRAPPING PAPER;
1 car load WHITE LIME.

TO ARRIVE:

3 cars WHITE OATS;
2 cars EAR CORN;
2 cars SHELLED CORN.

Our Specialty now is the placing of large lots of WOOL, and invite correspondence with those holding.

D. McMILLAN & CO.,

347 LIBERTY STREET.

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1874.

The Intercollegiate regatta contest takes place at Saratoga to-day. It will be a brave feast of muscle.

The papers of the opposition are actually Rembrandtesque in their depth of shadow and their grotesque combinations.

The New York *Herald* has an article on "The Brains of Labor." Generally its articles are indicative of labor without brains.

An exchange speaks of "the Apollo of the New York *World*." Good. That paper is always, in our mind, associated with a lyre.

Sawyer, it is said, still aspires to some official honor in the gift of the President. He might be made keeper of the White House grounds.

And now it is stated that the irrepressible Sambard wants to go to Congress. He is just about as much fitted for a seat in that body—so far as usefulness is concerned—as he is for instantaneous translation to heaven.

Recent legislation, it seems, has invested the Secretary of War with absolute power over the introduction of wine or spirituous liquors into the Indian Territory and Alaska; not merely the importation of liquors for the use of troops, but its importation in all cases. Now then, let it be stopped.

Dana, the pirate of the press, recommends the erection of a statue to John Milton, the greatest defender of the freedom of the press. We second the motion—all the more for the reason that the proposed tribute would constitute a perpetual reminder to journalists of whatever political school, of the immeasurable difference which exists between liberty and license.

The New York *Tribune* thinks that with "a depleted army and a line of operations scattered all the way from the northern boundary of Minnesota to Texas, the prospect of an Indian war is not encouraging." Just so. By the way, was not the *Tribune* one of the most zealous advocates for the "depletion" of the army to an ineffectual skeleton? We have a faint recollection that such was the case.

The editor of a Kentucky paper has discovered an old man who for many years past has carried about with him, wherever he traveled, the bones of his dead child, to whom he was passionately attached. They are contained in a neat casket, and he never allows them out of his sight. The little story is full of pathos—nevertheless, one cannot help being reminded by it of Democracy and the bones of the Lost Cause.

The Grangers of California are somewhat ahead of their brethren in other States, being far enough along in their co-operative practice to establish a bank. The Grangers' Bank at San Francisco will have a capital of five million dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. There are already over one thousand subscribers, and the aggregate of the subscriptions exceeds a million dollars.

The new District of Columbia government seems to be rapidly getting into working order. The principal trouble of the late government, and perhaps, after all, its greatest sin, was that, with the best intentions, it undertook so much at once that it was always in a strained condition as to its resources. This condition of affairs will be remedied in the future, the new commissioners being men of excellent business capacity, who will be likely to pursue each of the several branches of their duties methodically and persistently.

At this writing the proceedings of the Indiana Democratic State Convention, held yesterday, have not reached us. There is little doubt, however, that the Convention nominated a ticket of unadulterated Democrats, and reaffirmed the eternity and purity of Democratic principles. Indiana will this year witness a square stand-up fight between the old parties which have so often met each other on that central battlefield. How far the Grange movement will affect the issue, it is hard to say. Its principal force will probably be felt in local affairs.

Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, must have felt exceedingly uncomfortable yesterday, if he had a grain of sensitiveness in his nature. He was selected to preside over the Democratic State Convention, in order to give him an opportunity of explaining to the convention his reasons for signing the Baxter temperance bill, before the adoption of the resolution condemning it. But Governor Hendricks has his eye on the Democratic Presidential nomination, and no doubt bore the humiliating infliction with the utmost nonchalance and affectation of ease.

The Troy *Times* calls attention to the unsatisfactory limitations of the existing treaty for the extradition of criminals between the United States and Great Britain. It appears that they include only the crimes of murder, assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, and the utterance of forged paper. It is difficult to see why the list should not be greatly extended, so as to embrace all offenses of criminal nature. There certainly can be no advantage to either country in being made a place of refuge for malefactors from the other, and the insufficiency ought to be remedied without delay.

The Commercial's recent articles on the utility of Boards of Trade, and the pressing want of such an institution in this city, are attracting attention abroad. The New York *Bulletin* says:

"Located at the junction of two rivers, having an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico by the Ohio and Mississippi, and reaching the ocean by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad and vessels from this port in a ready manner, Pittsburgh does well to use all possible means to increase her trade. Boards of Trade are business necessities. Co-operation is the order of the day, and people who expect to keep up with the run of business and trade on the systems and plans practiced half a century ago, will soon be left high and dry."

According to the New York papers, the belief is universal among the business men of that city that we are to have a thriving fall trade in all branches, and this feeling of elasticity and buoyancy would probably be still greater were it not for the existence of the financial bear-ring who, in order to depress stocks, endeavor to depress everything else. Headed by Jay Gould, they are working night and day to check the upward tendency of things generally, and arrest the healthy, cheerful feeling which is developing in commercial circles, in order to carry stocks down to lower figures again, that they may make good their own losses. Can no method of reaching and punishing these unscrupulous conspirators be devised?

Unquestionably the misrule of Moses in South Carolina is enough to disgust every decent man, but that is no reason why the President should be in favor of turning the State over to the Democracy. Indeed, we doubt the reliability of the report that he recently sent a verbal message to leading South Carolina Democrats, asking them to put ex-rebel General Kershaw in nomination for the next Governor of the Palmetto State. There is an abundance of sound timber in the Republican party to choose from. Hon. A. J. Willard, Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court, for instance—a man of unquestioned ability and character; firm, sagacious, honest, upright, true; a man whom no corruptionist would care to approach a second time—a man of nerve as well as of brains and conscience—a man for the emergency:

'One who can rule, and dare not lie.'

St. Louis papers publish the text of an important decision just rendered by Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, in which the retrospective operation of the amended bankrupt law is considered. In the matter of the bankruptcy of a firm in that city, adjudication of bankruptcy was made prior to the passage of the amendments, and the case was pending for settlement. The District Court Judge held that the effect of the amendments was to require the petitioning creditors to amend their petitions so as to make them conform to the requirements of the law as amended, before further proceedings could be had. Judge Dillon, however, reverses this decision, and holds that the amendments requiring certain allegations to the creditors' petition, which were not necessary before the amendments were passed, do not apply to cases in which adjudications of bankruptcy were made prior to June 22, 1874, the date on which the amendments went into force. This decision is of interest to all courts having jurisdiction of bankruptcy cases.

CHICAGO FIRE.

Another great fire in Chicago is an event to confound rather than surprise the world. The disaster is another illustration of the constant peril of conflagration to which American cities are exposed. It would be uncharitable as well as unreasonable to doubt that, in vivid remembrance of their recent desolation, and in consideration of the danger to which the position of their city exposes them, the people of Chicago have exercised more than common vigilance not only in guarding against fire, but in making provisions for effectually resisting its ravages. It is safe to assume that no precaution as to both these particulars which foresight could suggest was neglected. No doubt, the fire department was as perfect in all respects as it could be made by ingenuity, enterprise and liberality. No machinery of approved construction and efficiency, no skill, training or experience on the part of the men placed in charge of the apparatus, was wanting to insure, so far as practicable in mere human instrumentality, the success of an encounter with the destroying element. Of course, the best possible arrangements existed for promptly giving the alarm, and no room was left for the occurrence of mistakes or delay in concentrating the resisting forces at the scene. And as to the avoidance of those accidents in which fires so frequently originate, one may not doubt either the prudence or the rational timidity which does what it can to prevent them. But in spite of the presence of all these conditions guarantying, as it might seem, the safety of the city, at least from any considerable conflagration, a fire kindled in broad day-light has resulted in an extent of desolation which would be called appalling by people who had not faced and survived the catastrophe of 1871. It is also, we believe, admitted that but for a capricious or providential change of the wind, the fire of day before yesterday might and probably would have been as great a disaster as the fire in comparison with which it seems almost insignificant.

The people who rebuilt such a city as Chicago in three years will certainly not fail to learn whatever lessons this fresh calamity may teach. Taking for granted, as we have done, that they had devised and put in practice all such measures as they thought necessary to prevent a repetition of the disaster, we need not hastily assume that their ingenuity was exhausted, or that they find themselves helpless in the presence of the new catastrophe. We may well believe the intellectual resources of Chicago inexhaustible. Former precautions having proved inadequate, new precautions marked by fresh devices and surprising contrivances will be applied. Another lesson of the fire is one which, however clearly taught by the fire of 1871, was not by it sufficiently brought home to and impressed upon the minds of all the inhabitants. There were men as resolute to build and live in houses of wood after as before that memorable event. That fancy we may suppose to have at length been forever banished from the Chicagoan mind. Henceforth it will hardly be possible for a citizen of the place to feel any confidence in its safety or even probable exemption from desolation until fire proof materials shall enter as largely as possible into its construction. The lesson in this direction so emphatically taught Chicago is one too which, we need hardly say, some other cities might heed with much prospective advantage.

Probably a more effective speech has seldom if ever been made than Prince Bismarck's little speech at the public gardens of Kissingen on Tuesday evening, in response to those who congratulated him on his escape from assassination. The speech most likely was brief, but even if the Prince said nothing more than the cable reports, he said enough. It was a mere interrogation—"Why should I not be ready to die for the unity and freedom of the Fatherland, like so many of my fellow citizens during the late war?" Without doubt, the attempt of the assassin will be generally understood as a blow aimed at the mighty champion of German unity. No one who knows anything of the great Chancellor's character believes or suspects that in his policy towards the Papacy, he is moved by any feeling of hostility to the Catholic religion as a system of doctrines. Though a Lutheran, he is no passionate Protestant. He resists the claims and pretensions of the Catholic Church because he foresees, in the light of the past, that the Catholic hierarchy will never rest satisfied with a Protestant monarch at the head of the German empire. To dissolve the empire as at present constituted, and to destroy the unity of the German people, cannot but be the great object of the Papacy, as Bismarck well knows, and the secularization of the church seems to him the only effectual means of depriving the hierarchy of the position and opportunities needed for the accomplishment of the purpose. Whether rightly or wrongly, this policy in the minds of the Catholic population is completely identified with the name of Bismarck. The Pope himself, in his famous letter, was bold enough, or foolish enough, to tell the Emperor in substance that he was carrying out a policy not his own. Of course, instructed as they are by their priests, multitudes of Catholics believe that if Bismarck were out of the way, the policy of which he is the champion would be changed. It is, therefore, almost strange that Kullmann is the first fanatic to attempt his removal. As we pointed out yesterday, there will be many inclined to hold the hierarchy and the priests responsible for the assassin's effort, and the effect can hardly fail to be to weaken the church and strengthen the Prince in their obstinate struggle.

A Berlin paper, the *Neue Boersenzeitung*, relates an anecdote of Bismarck which, so far as we know, has not yet appeared in English. In one of the first conferences which the Chancellor held with Thiers in 1871 on the subject of a treaty of peace Bismarck in fluent French unfolded the views and objects of his government. At that time the demands of the German government were considerably higher than those which afterwards became the foundation of the treaty, and these high demands Bismarck set forth in order with the utmost quiet and calmness of manner. When having finished his statement of conditions Bismarck was about to enter on another topic of the subject, M. Thiers, agitated by what seemed to him the exorbitance of the German demands and irritated at the quiet tone of the speaker, sprang from his chair and burst out with the words, *ah c'est une vilete* (It is a baseness). "I regret" replied Bismarck calmly, "from that expression to me unintelligible to perceive that I have not such command of the French language as would be desirable in conducting our negotiations in that tongue. We must therefore use the German language, which seems all the more proper as I know no reason why we have not used it from the beginning." Prince Bismark then went on to speak in German, and M. Thiers had to answer him well or ill in such German as he could command. The use of it, however, was attended with so many grammatical and other difficulties that, in struggling with them he forgot his anger. He became ever gentler and more quiet, and at length grew so conciliatory that Bismarck found himself appreciably nearer his object, and could say with a smile, "On the basis of these propositions I also am ready to continue our negotiations in the French language."

We long ago expressed our belief that the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty was only a free trade document under a disguise of friendship and amity with our Dominion friends. England, also, evidently looks upon it as a back door through which her own manufactures and fabrics are to be pushed into unrestricted competition with our own. "Should the treaty be adopted, says a late Manchester paper, "the imports of British manufacturers would be made through Canada exclusively;" and the Boston *Advertiser* points out that in order to create the "proper" sentiment in favor of the treaty among our people, some of the London and Canadian papers are drawing painful pictures of what disaster the treaty is to bring to the Dominion, and how Englishmen are to be placed at a disadvantage for the benefit of the Americans. Moreover, it is worthy of note that these paragraphs, as soon as printed, are telegraphed to the United States. But the device will not deceive anyone. As the *Advertiser* says, the treaty is to be judged from our point of view and not theirs; and so judged, it will be inevitably condemned.

So much attention is and has indeed always been paid to the public schools in the State of Connecticut, that one is rather surprised to learn of the increase of pupils in the schools brought about by the compulsory law. Since the enactment of the law three thousand five hundred more children attend the schools than before the law went into force. Having referred about the one-fifth of this number to mere growth of population, we have about twenty-eight hundred children thus benefited by the law. And yet, according to the report for 1873-74, there are still some twelve hundred children kept out of the schools through the ignorance or avarice of parents, as it seems, no law can be so constructed as to make evasion impossible, at least in this free country.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Let us have all the facts, Tilton:
"For none ever feared that the truth should be told,
But they whom the truth would indict."

A new peril for children: kidnapping.

The Democratic countersign this year is—reaction.

A reunion of the old abolitionists of Kansas is suggested.

How lucid! A Chicago paper deplores "the absence of recent rains."

Motto for the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "In the *World* ye shall have tribulations."

One-fourth of the water of Puget Sound is said to be spawn of the jelly fish. Fishy.

Yesterday we heard a man say "it's as hot as ginger;" but he didn't mean "ginger" at all.

Oh, for a week at Lake Mohawk, New York! The Vassar College girls are waiters there.

Improved phlebotomy. Hereafter the taxes in Cuba are to be paid "quarterly in advance."

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is about re-establishing its shops at Bordentown, New Jersey.

We suspect that Tom Collins originated that canard concerning Vice President Wilson's resignation.

Of all living journalists, Dana is the most unique embodiment of moral obliquity there is in the world.

There are still a few reservoirs left in Western Massachusetts, and any number of dams among the people.

The New York *Times* and *Sun* have organized a mutual admiration society, and the other papers are tickled.

Friendship is generally to be prized. Yesterday, however, an icolated condition was decidedly to be preferred.

By a recent discovery, cotton can be directly spun from the seed without its subjection to the ginning process.

One Cincinnati paper charges another with "professing an assumption." Here's a rare chance for the philologist.

Hurry up those Beecher disclosures. Breathing such fetid air debilitates and tends to a morbid moral sentiment.

The constitutional inaptitude for veracity from which the opposition press suffers, is once more actively manifesting itself.

A grand mass convention of ex-soldiers is to be held in a forest of one hundred acres near Caldwell, Ohio, September 17 and 18.

There is a marked wane in the humor of Mark Twain. But then he resides in Hartford, where everybody is a real estate agent or insurance director.

You would never have known, unless we had told you, that the late abundant rains were caused by the tail of the comet overturning the dipper.

Do you know that fiddling will cure nervous diseases, and that a trumpet solo will banish catalepsy? At least an emi-French physician says so.

An old gander was recently killed in Virginia at the age of ninety, by drinking lye out of a trough. Here is a warning for readers of Democratic papers.

And now Washington City has a cholera scare. An old sea captain died there on Tuesday after an illness of a few hours from a disease much resembling cholera.

"What is the reason that all the girls who have snakes in their stomachs live in Tennessee?"—*Lafayette Journal.*

Because it's the only State that has a "Snake Gap."

"The Pittsburgh Commercial evidently thinks no good thing can come out of this State."—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

Not at all. What we do think is that few good things stay in it.

The amount paid on account of claims of loyal citizens for supplies furnished during the rebellion, as awarded by the Southern Claims Commissioners, to July 13, 1874, is $277,033.

The Boston wool sales of the past three weeks foot up in round numbers seven million pounds, valued at about three millions of dollars—a pretty large business for dull times.

Methuselah Allen really believes he shall receive the Democratic Presidential nomination; and swears that in all the bright lexicon of youth there's no such word as fail.

The fruit crop in California is very abundant this year, while for size, beauty of color and delicious flavor, they bear away the palm from anything produced elsewhere in the country.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has just decided that the general act in that State for the incorporation of villages, passed at the Legislative session of 1873, is unconstitutional and void.

Boston is running the name of Washington into the ground. It has five Washington streets, three Washington places, one Washington court, one Washington park and one Washington avenue.

The *Courier-Journal* mentions a report that Sam Bard is to start a newspaper in the Dismal Swamp. Nothing strange in that. Every paper he has thus far started has ended in a dismal swamp.

The Chicago *Times* has been making an analysis of all the various groceries sold in that city, and charges that adulteration is the rule, without exception. We suspect that it runs into journalism also.

The July days grow hotter, and the tiger lilies in the hedges grow yellow and blaze, and the juices of apple and grape become akin to wine, and the fine intoxication mounts into the heads of young girls and their lovers.

The New York *World* graphically speaks of "an illustrated paper that bourgeoned in paragraphs as if it had been edited by salacious monkeys." The conductor of the paper referred to was once the *World's* principal writer.

PERSONAL.

The statement that Longfellow is writing a biography of Charles Summer is authoritatively denied by the Boston *Gazette*—and we are sorry.

It is announced that Gould, the Boston sculptor, has produced in marble the Ghost in Hamlet and "most successfully." As the evasive ghost was quite unlikely to be persuaded to give a sitting for his statue, the likeness must be "in my mind's eye Horatio."

It seems that a fresh complication has arrisen in the case of Representative Sloss, of Alabama. The young man is thought to be in a fair way of recovery, and if he gets out, it is regarded as certain that he will bushwhack Mr. Sloss, unless the latter succeeds in shooting him first. As the situation is described in Tuscumbia, Sloss is in more danger if his victim recovers, than if he dies, and Sloss is tried for killing him.

Dignified Boston gentleman; daughter lovely, seventeen; dissipated and impecunious youth; tender passion; enraged Boston gentleman; elopement of lovely and seventeen with dissipated and impecunious; furious Boston gentleman; repentant youth at the feet of furious age; age tenders youth thousands in greenbacks and pass to Europe; youth sails over the seas and bride bewails. This in brief is the latest Eastern social sensation.

Miss Agnes Strickland, best known, perhaps, through her "Queens of England," died yesterday in the sixty-ninth year of her age. Miss Strickland was one of the few literary ladies who have devoted themselves to careful and accurate historical research, and who have acquired fame for scholarship. Her books have been among the most charming histories we have, so that her death will be profoundly regretted by many who only knew her through the pleasant pages she has written.

Captain Roach of the steamship West Indian, plying between Mexico and Texas and Baltimore, lately did a handsome thing. The daughter of a wealthy Mexican don was running away with her husband, whom she had just married against her father's will. They were both young and she was beautiful. They had come aboard at Vera Cruz, with two boxes of Mexican specie and high hopes. When the West Indian stopped at Brazos the irate father of the bride and his dusky followers came aboard and demanded his daughter. Capt. Roach refused to give her up without an order from the city authorities. The old man went to interview thr authorities, and before he could get back with the documents Capt. Roach and the West Indian had moved on. He hurried up his business and hastened his departure, because he did not want to loose any of his passengers. So the old man lost his daughter and his ducats, and the vessel had a prosperous passage to Baltimore.

FROM BROOKVILLE, PA.

Advantages of the Place as a Summer Resort—The "Drummer" Nuisance Again—How One of Them was Punished for Insulting Ladies on the Cars—Collision Between Freight Trains—Amusements.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

Brookville, Pa., July 14, 1874.

After the late refreshing showers we are enjoying the most delightful weather; and looking about, we cannot but conclude that there are few places that can rival Brookville as a healthful, pleasant summer resort. We have a very social, intelligent people; in fact, our society will compare favorably with any in the land. We have fine drives, beautiful walks, grand and beautiful scenery, the best of water, excellent hotels, and everything calculated to make our town one of the pleasantest places in the country in which to spend the heated term. As it is only five hours travel from Pittsburgh, we would advise those of your citizens who wish to ruralize this summer to come and judge for themselves. One of the things we forgot to enumerate, is, that we are entirely free from mosquitoes, and mosquito bars and nets are things unknown here.

One day last week, a couple of ladies, from this place, one the estimable daughter of one of our best citizens, the other an accomplished and intelligent young married lady from the East, who is visiting here, were returning on the train from Reynoldsville, and happened to obtain seats in a car in which were a party of commercial "drummers," who, seeing the ladies were alone, immediately on their entrance commenced to annoy them with rude and impertinent remarks; and, though the ladies vouchsafed neither word or look in reply, they continued their insulting conduct until the train arrived at our depot.

Probably these valiant "knights of the yardstick" deemed this the end of the matter, and that they had enjoyed themselves hugely at the expense of a couple of country girls; but there was a sequal to the matter that, one of them, at least, did not dream of. This dainty chap, Thomas C. Clarke by name, and we understand, a salesman, in the employ of a respectable and leading wholesale house in Philadelphia, had occasion to call at the place of business of the young lady's father, when he was recognized by the ladies, when, just as the husband of one was about to call him to account for his ungentlemanly conduct, the father of the other young lady appeared on the scene, and comprehending the situation at a glance, and exclaiming "You are the fellow who insulted my daughter on the cars, yesterday," proceeded to administer some pretty severe punishment. The fellow plead for release, promising to do better hereafter, and after being advised to leave town he was permitted to depart, which he did, not even waiting for a "bus" to take him to the depot. We did not learn the names of his companions. While we have found many worthy and excellent men among the salesmen who visit our town and county, there are, we are sorry to say, some who evince, by their conduct, entire absence of good breeding or any of the essentials that go to make a gentleman. Because, forsooth, they have stood behind a counter in some city store, they imagine that they have learned all the city airs and graces, and that when they come to a country town, like Brookville, for instance, they must show their superiority by swearing at the "slow place," finding fault with everything that is placed before them at a hotel, staring insolently at the ladies they meet on the streets, and making impertinent remarks about them, and in every way demonstrating their utter lack of sense and manliness.

It is the boast of the American people, that a lady can travel alone from one part of our continent to the other, in perfect safety, meeting with courtesy and kindness from every man she meets, let his station be what it may; but if creatures like those mentioned above are allowed to go unrebuked, the boast will become a vain one. We are pleased to state that Superintendent Phillips, on learning of this occurrence, promptly notified the conductors on the line to see to it that ladies are protected from annoyance and insult while traveling on their trains. The conductor in this instance was not to blame, as he was not cognizant of the matter.

On Saturday evening, a freight train, coming west, collided with a western bound empty oil train, at Mortimer's Siding, wrecking the latter pretty badly. No one was hurt, and the wreck was cleared away promptly, so that no detention to trains was caused by the accident. Seeing that this is a new road, there have been very few accidents to chronicle since it has been opened to travel.

A theatrical troupe commenced playing at Nicholson Hall to-night, and there will be a circus in town to-morrow, so that the lovers of amusement will find variety enough to suit them. Mentor.

UP THE LAKES.

From Pittsburgh to Detroit—The Delights of Traveling by Lake—Sunrise on the Inland Sea—Detroit—To Lakes Huron and Superior.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

Detroit, July 11, 1874.

How I miss thy smiling face and thy daily budget of news, O Commercial! Thou hast been my morning companion for eight months, without a single day's exception, until now, and for the last three days I have not seen or heard from thee; yet I know full well thou art still performing thy regular duties and making thy daily visits to the office, the shop and counting rooms of the busy men of the Iron City. Suppose I occasionally drop you a note on my short summer excursion; will you "print" them? Perhaps they may induce some one who needs a little rest from the ceaseless toils of labor and from the cares and anxieties of business, to seek invigorated health and a more cheerful, happy spirit, in a month's vacation.

Pittsburgh to Cleveland, by rail, through heat and dust! Was it ever hotter, or ever dustier than it was on Wednesday, July 8th? What an unpleasant beginning! But then the steamer of Lake Erie, from Cleveland to Detroit, that evening and night; ah! that paid for the heat and dust of the day. The cool refreshing breeze, the bright stars, the flaming comet, how we gazed at them (I mean the stars and comet), and drank in the balmy air, and indulged in such a luxury of idle thought! The small hours of the night found us still on the upper deck, talking, looking, enjoying, luxuriating. Then at five in the morning (after a three hours' sleep, equal to nine in the city), we were up to see the smiling landscapes of Detroit river. Snurise! How few know the beauty and glory of a sunrise? You think you sometimes see the sun rise in Pittsburgh. It is a grand mistake. The sun never rises in Pittsburgh. It can't get up for the smoke and soot! About nine o'clock in the morning you see a round, red ball towards the east, and about twelve o'clock it turns out to be the sun—but that isn't sunrise on the lake! With a clear, balmy atmosphere, not a cloud or speck in the sky, you see the whole eastern horizon brightening, warming, glowing, and up jumps the sun, "the glorious King of day rejoicing in the east!" It is worth a three days' journey and all the necessary expense, to come from Pittsburgh to the lake just to see the sunrise.

Detroit is a beautiful city; wide, well paved streets, clean and neat; good store rooms, fine private residences and tasteful public buildings—City Hall is, in every respect, a credit and an ornament to the city. It is arranged for use, for convenience and comfort; and yet its external appearance is exceeding pleasing. As a specimen of architecture and good taste, I do not recall any public building which is its equal. Oh! what a contrast between that and City Hall in ——!

I am not envious, and yet I envied Detroit one thing,—her river. If we only had such a river at Pittsburgh!

Now for Lake Huron and Lake Superior! Jack.

FROM INDUSTRY, PA.

Damage from the Rain Storm on Saturday—Bridges Carried Away—A Carpenter Shop and a Cooper Shop Wrecked—The Salt Works Injured and a Large Amount of Salt Destroyed—The Railroad Track Obstructed, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

Industry, Pa., July 14, 1874.

It is not often that our quiet village and neighborhood has anything very special to communicate for the press. For some time past farms and gardens were suffering from the want of rain. At last the rain came, gently at first, but culminating in one of the heaviest and most disastrous water falls ever know to occur in this section of the country. On Saturday morning last, for the space of three hours, it seemed as though the dark clouds laden with water, were let down upon us in water spouts.

A small stream empting into the Ohio river at the east end of the village was soon filled with raging torrents, bearing all down before them. All the bridges over this stream were damaged or carried away for a mile at least from its mouth. A carpenter shop belonging to a Mr. Baker was torn into fragments, and all his tools, valued at one hundred and fifty dollars, carried down stream.

The salt establishment belonging to W. H. Briggs & Co., was badly damaged, one hundred and fifty barrels of salt were destroyed. In addition to this, brine for a number more barrels was rendered useless, whilst undergoing the process of granulation. Their loss is estimated at from three to five hundred dollars. A short distance below, a large cooper and blacksmith shop, was made a total wreck. Throughout the village more or less damage was done. Cellars were filled with water, and in several instances walls gave way, leaving a sandy foundation. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad also came in for its share of loss. Just below the village rocks and sand were hurled down from a gorge between two hills, from four to six feet deep, extending for a number of rods along the track. It was a matter of surprise to many how those large rocks could be carried down by the torrent through so small a gorge. The track was also much damaged above and below this place. A large force are now removing the debris. Trains commenced running through on their usual time yesterday morning. S.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Self-Defense.

To a criminal neglect of preventive medication may be ascribed a majority of the ailments which affect humanity. It is a well ascertained fact, resting on the experience of twenty years, that a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will put even a naturally feeble system in such a state of defense that it will be competent to resist the most prevalent causes of disease, such as the malign influence of miasma, unwholesome water, excessive heat, damp, cold, sudden changes of temperature, &c. Yet there are thousands of persons living in perpetual peril from one or more of these causes, who recklessly omit to avail themselves of the absolute protection which this famous vegetable antidote affords. Intermittent and bilious remittent fevers, rheumatism, general debility, nervous weakness and irregularities of the stomach, bowels and liver, would be comparatively unknown if this palatable specific were in universal use in the districts where they principally prevail.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

SPECIALTIES!
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
We make a Specialty of
Sponges, Fine Hair Brushes, Combs, Pocket Books, Imported Perfumes, Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Chamois Skins and Patent Medicines.
You will always find the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of the above articles at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer Resort.
"BELMONT"
Will be opened on the 1st OF JUNE for the reception of guests. Those desiring to spend the Summer months pleasantly cannot find a more favorable place. Apply to or address
T. W. SHOEMAKER,
EBENSBURG, PA.

ARCTIC.
FORMERLY LA PIERRE HOUSE.
Ocean Street, Cape May City, N. J.
ACCOMMODATION FOR 250 GUESTS.
Is now a first-class modern style House, replete with modern conveniences in great part newly and handsomely furnished, including best spring beds, mattresses, gas, &c. Roomy piazzas open to the sea breeze, about one square from the beach and bath houses, and central to all points of attraction on the Island. Circulars and Cards with cut of the house and full particulars sent upon application. Coach at Depot and Steamboat Landing. Terms moderate.
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
W. W. GREEN,
R. L. CARPENTER.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cresson Springs, Cambria County, Pa.,
Will open for the reception of guests JUNE 17TH, 1874. For other information apply to or address
GEORGE W. MULLIN,
Proprietor Mountain House,
Or St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
AT CAPE MAY.
WILL BE OPENED JULY 1.
Mr. BOLTON, of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, and Washington Hotel, Philadelphia, is still Proprietor of the Columbia. TThs

J. H. DEMMLER......EDWARD W. DEMMLER.
TIN AND COPPER WARE, Etc.
Housefurnishing Hardware.
The undersigned offer to their friends and the public in general a large stock of good Tin and Copper Ware, etc., with many useful House and Kitchen Furniture Articles for sale. They also promise to execute all orders in their line of business promptly, at moderate prices.
J. H. DEMMLER & SON,
No. 180 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

Butler County Collecting and Real Estate Agency,
OF MILLERSTOWN, BUTLER CO., PA.
MARK G. McCASLIN, Attorney-at-Law,
GENERAL AGENT, MILLERSTOWN, PA.
Collections made in all parts of Butler County, Money Promptly Remitted by Draft, Suits Defended or Prosecuted, Liens Filed, Oil Lands Bought and Sold, and a General Law and Real Estate Business Transacted. Special attention given to Old Claims.
References: Hon. W. H. Lowrie, Hon. J. D. McJunkin, Hon. John Trunkey, John Satterfield, President Butler County Bank, H. L. Westerman.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CEMENT SEWER PIPE
AND
PATENT CHIMNEY PIPE.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE AND WORKS, 240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

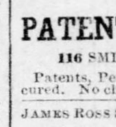
PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and F streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

W. G. DUNSEATH,
Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician,
67 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Mrs. HINELY & CO.'S
LADIES' AND GENT'S
Dining Rooms and Ice Cream Saloon,
No. 16 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Meals at all hours. Boarding by the Day, Meal or Week. Meals sent to offices.

W. C. BERINGER & CO.,
SOLICITORS OF
PATENTS AND CLAIMS,
116 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.
Patents, Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, &c., procured. No charges unless successful.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN......GEORGE R. SNOWDEN.
JAS. R. & GEO. R. SNOWDEN,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law,
NO. 522 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.


Fairbank's Standard
Scales
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired Promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
48 Wood Street Pittsburgh.
TThs

FLOUR.
Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In store and to arrive. For Sale by
D. WALLACE.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
NOW GOING ON.
Everything Marked Down.
Real Bargains in Every Department.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WE STILL DO IT! DO WHAT?
WHY, MAKE TO ORDER
The Most Fashionable Garments
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE,
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest
Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
Specimen Prices.—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $10; Black Worsted Suits, $35. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.

MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS,
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.
TThs

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

STATIONERY!
Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Etc
ENVELOPES.
All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to persons buying in large quantities.
KERNS & HORNER,
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, and No. 226 Liberty street, (New Triangular Bank Building),
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
T. P. BEDILION & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SOLID SILVER WARE,
American and Foreign Watches,
DIAMONDS, CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.,
NO. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
SPECIALTY—REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES

ALEX. G. COCHRAN......J. M. GAZZAM
GAZZAM & COCHRAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law.
OFFICES:
94 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH.
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts.
Collections made and legal business transacted through reliable correspondents in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

DRY GOODS.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Regretting our inability to promptly wait upon all of our many customers during the last few weeks, owing to the unusually large numbers visiting the establishment at certain hours of the day, we take pleasure in now stating that we are still well prepared to supply all demands for the many bargains offered in DRY GOODS. With the addition of several hundred cases of New and Desirable Goods, bought at unprecedently low prices during the last few weeks, all departments of the house will be found to be well stocked with most Decided Bargains. Space here only allows a few to be mentioned.

At 12½ Cents,
FINE DRESS LINENS,
Worth 25 Cents.
At 25 Cents,
Yard-wide Choice Dress Linens,
Usual Price 40 Cents.
At 12½ Cents,
Extra Bargains in Grenadines.
At 18¾ Cents,
CHOICE GRENADINES
Worth 37½ Cents.
At 12½ Cents,
Rich Figured Fine Silk and Wool Barege
At 12½ Cents,
FIGURED JAPANESE POPLINS,
Worth 30 Cents.
At 18¾ to 31 Cents,
CHOICE JAPANESE SILKS,
Half Their Value.
AT $1 00,
Splendid Bargain in Black Dress Silks.
FROM 25 TO 87½ CENTS,
Fine Black Mohair Alpacas,
Being Fully One-third Under Value.
FINE DRESS GOODS,
At Extraordinarily Low Prices.
Lace Jackets, Sacques, &c., Silk and Cloth Jackets, Sacques, &c., Ladies' Summer Suits, all kinds, Misses' and Children's Suits.

At 5 Cents,
FAST COLORED CALICOS,
On Best Cloths.
At 6¼ Cents,
Best Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8⅓ Cents,
Choice New Side-Band Calicos.
At 6¼ Cents,
Yard Wide Heavy and Fine Unbleached Muslins.
At 8⅓ Cents,
Yard-wide Undressed Bleached Muslin
At 10 Cents,
YARD-WIDE FINE UNDRESSED BLEACHED MUSLINS.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN
Best Shirting and Sheeting Muslins.
LOWEST PRICES IN
Bleached & Colored Table Linens.
BOTTOM PRICES
IN
Linen Towels and Towelings,
Table Napkins and Doylies,
White Bed Quilts, all qualities,
Bed Tickings, Checks, &c.,
New Chintzes and Percales,
New Cloths and Cassimeres,
Linen and Cotton Pant Goods,
Mosquito Nets and Fly Bars,
Housekeeping Goods, all kinds.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
New Summer Hats and Bonnets.
Just opened, Choice New Leghorn Hats, Handsome New Sash Ribbons and Sashes, Elegant New French Flowers, Latest Styles in Ladies' Neck Wear.
BARGAINS IN
Sun Umbrellas and Parasols.
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
NEW AND CHOICE
Trimmings and Embroideries.
Goods for Gentlemen,
Fine White Dress Shirts,
Chintz and Percale Shirts,
Linen Shirt Fronts,
Summer Underwear,
Gent's Neck Wear,
Gloves, Socks, &c.,
Collars, Cuffs, &c.
All at Lowest Prices.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CARPETS.

Consequent upon the slackening of trade after the Spring Season, and justified by advantageous purchases just made at the factories and in the Eastern markets, we have concluded to materially reduce our prices on all grades of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c., and can now offer special inducements in the way of New Goods and low rates to all in want of goods in our line. Discount the needs of the future and make your selections now.
Oliver McClintock & Co
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
Spring Stock!
New Styles,
Large Assortment,
All Grades,
Low Prices.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

SETH WILMOT......FRANK H. WHITE.
WILMOT, WHITE & CO.,
Imported Wines and Liquors,
No. 153 WYLIE AVENUE,
Cor. Elm Street, PITTSBURGH.

B. H. LUBBERS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
Wines and Liquors,
No. 386 Fifth Avenue Extension,
Formerly 16 Clark street.
Largest CHAMPAGNE HOUSE in the city. Also, the Finest Assortment of FRENCH AND IRISH WHISKIES, RHEIN WINE to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

OFFICE OF THE WAYNE IRON AND STEEL WORKS,
Pittsburgh, July 11, 1874.
COPARTNERSHIP.
J. Stuart Brown and Henry G. Brown
Are admitted members of our firm from July 1st, 1874.
BROWN & CO.

WHOLESALE HOUSE!
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
NOW OPENING,
CHOICE STYLES SIDE BAND, FANCY AND SHIRTING PRINTS.
DOMESTIC COTTONS, some Good Bargains.
DRESS GOODS,
AT LOW PRICES TO CLOSE.
Also, Large Lines BELTS, NECK RUCHINGS, WINDSOR SCARFS, SASH RIBBONS, FANS of all descriptions, REAL AND IMITATION HAIR GOODS, SUMMER UNDERWEAR, WHITE GOODS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BUTTONS AND SMALL WARES.
Choice Goods in Summer Millinery, at Low Prices.
WHOLESALE ONLY!
77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

White Lawn Suits
White Lawn Suits,
WHITE LAWN POLONAISE,
At Extremely Low Prices,
AT
White, Orr & Co.'s
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS FOR A BALANCE-WHEEL DOUBLE-ACTING STEAM PUMP, will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Water Works, until THURSDAY, 16TH OF JULY, at 4 o'clock P. M.; Steam Cylinder to be 21 inches diameter, 5 feet stroke; Water Cylinder 14 or 15 inches diameter, 5 feet stroke; Air Vessel to have a capacity not less than seven times that of the Water Cylinder; all the valves and workmanship, also the strength and design of the parts to be approved by the Superintendent; the Pumps to be placed in position, ready for use, at the Lower Reservoirs, on Bedford avenue. The right to reject any or all bids, as may serve the interests of the city, is reserved. Parties bidding will please state the time within which they will be able to complete the work.
JAMES M. ATKINSON,
Superintendent of Water Works.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
SECOND STORY COURT HOUSE.
SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received at the office of the Controller until SATURDAY, the 25th inst., for the construction of two Wooden bridges over Plum Creek, in Plum Township, one on the land of William Meskimmens and the other at or near the line of Henry Gerioch. Also for the Repair of a Bridge over Plum Creek below Millerstown. Also for the construction of a Wooden Bridge over Thompson's run, at Hamilton's Mill, on the line between the townships of Patton and Wilkins.
Plans and specifications can be seen in the office of the County Engineer after Monday, the 20th inst.
J. B. STILLEY,
County Engineer.

MEDICAL.

QUICKLY CURED!
ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are graduates of the Medical Colleges of St. Louis and those of Eastern cities, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.
NO CURE, NO PAY.
Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases, sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential.
We are constantly treating all diseases of a chronic and private nature with unparalleled success, exciting not only the admiration and astonishment of leading citizens, but of the medical faculty. Consultation free in English and German. Cures guaranteed. No mercury or nauseous drugs used. Office and parlors, at No. 137 Grant street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, near the Court House. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. d*

DR. WHITTIER, 296 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 P. M.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE," 144 pages, fine illustrations; cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. d*

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.
HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to Marriage Removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. TThs

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DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.
The business of Iron Founders, carried on under the firm name of C. H. ONIONS & CO., will from this date be styled
ONIONS & BALDWIN,
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Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of VENETIAN BLINDS, of all sizes and colors.
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Refer by permission to George D. Munroe, 68 roadway; P. B. Veiller, 101 Wall street; D. P. ontague, of Spence, Montague & Co.; F. G. Pearl, Pearl & Co., 19 New street; E. S. Munroe & Co., 3 Broad street; C. P. Davenport, 67 Exchange ace; E. K. Cooke, New York Stock Exchange.

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6 Broad street, New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 15, 1874.

The Massachusetts courts have been considering a question of considerable interest trustees and beneficiaries of funds held the stock of corporations, whether stock dividends can be considered as income. It ppears that in 1868 the Supreme Court of State decided that where a trust fund, me of which is by the terms of the e paid to one during his life, and tal is then to be conveyed to another, includes shares in the stock of a rtion, shares of additional stock, although declared as dividends out of net rnings of the corporation, are to be added capital to the trust fund and not to go to e party entitled to the income.

The Court lays down that it is a "simple to regard cash dividends however rge as income, and stock dividends howr made as capital;" and states that it would be practically unwise for courts to behind the action of the company and tempt to ascertain how they came by nds out of which to declare either cash stock dividends."

Not long since another case came before e same court in which the four daughters of a testator were entitled under his ill to the annual income of certain shares stock in a manufacturing corporation tablished in the State of Maine. he semi-annual dividends on this ock had been regularly paid over to the ughters until 1869, when the corporation oted to increase their capital to $1,000,000, issuing 3,000 shares of new stock at the r value of $100 each. They also declared dividened of 40 per cent. out of profits, d authorized the treasurer to receive at dividend in payment for 2,800 shares the new stock, and to sell the remaining 0 shares, and to issue certificates of stock all purchasers. The profits which made the 40 per cent. dividend had been insted in property, and the corporation ould have divided stock instead of cash if laws of Maine had allowed stock dividends to be made by manufacturing corporations. According to the "simple rule" already laid down by the urt this dividend, having been made as cash dividend, belonged to the daughter the testator as income. But instead of thering to their own rule the court investigated the proceedings of the company, d held that as the trustees under the ill received a certificate of stock "the bstances of the transaction was" that ey "received a stock dividend," and at this stock dividend must be treated as pital, notwithstanding the laws of the ate where the transaction occurred did allow stock dividends being made. hese conflicting decisions have given rise a spirited discussion in the *American Law eview*, and a series of pamphlets by "A yman" which will be found of interest both lawyers and trustees.

—The Superintendent of the National Bank edemption Agency in the Treasury Department gives the following information in addition to regulations governing the redemption national bank notes from the 5 per cent. deposits:

Any person is permitted to send bank notes, sorted or unassorted, of any national nk whatever, to be sent in packages by express under government contract, in sums of ,000 or multiple thereof, for which returns will be made in new legal tender otes under the contract. The expenses expressage and for assorting the otes will be charged to the banks by which the notes were issued, in proportion to the circulation redeemed. The notes redeemed will be assorted mong the 2,000 national banks of the United ates in the following manner: Assorting tables with fifty-two tills, the size of the notes, will be employed. The 2,000 banks will be divided into fifty sections of about forty banks each, arranged alphabetically. The notes will twice assorted—first, among the fifty sections; and, second, the notes of each section ill be assorted among the banks in the forty ctions. The notes fit for circulation, it is und, constitute a very small fraction of e total received thus far—about one-tenth. hese notes, after assortment, will be returned the banks which issued them. Those unfit r circulation will be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency, who will furnish new otes, the banks being required to make good e amount charged to the five per cent. fund r the redemption of their notes.

The redemption of national bank notes is w as free as legal tenders, except that they ust be sent in larger sums. The Superintendent states that, under the five per cent. nd of the new bill, the daily receipts are bout $500,000.

—The following table shows the prices of ld, government bonds, railway stocks, c., at the various sessions of the New ork Stock Exchange during the day. urnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 15, 1874.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M
old	109¾	109¾	109⅝	109⅝	109¾
. S. 6's, 1881	115⅜	....	....	....	115⅝
. S. 6's, 1881, coup	117¼	....	117⅛	....	117¼
20's, 1862	112⅝	....	112⅝	....	112⅝
20's, 1864	115½	....	115½	....	115¼
20's, 1865	116¼	....	116¼	....	116¼
20's, 1865, new	116¼	....	116¼	....	116¼
20's, 1867	117	....	117⅛	....	117
20's, 1868	116⅞	....	116⅞	....	117⅛
-40's	112¾	....	112¼	....	112¼
-40's, coupons	112⅝	....	112⅝	....	112¼
rrency 6's	116½	....	116¾	....	116¾
ew 5 per cent	112⅜	....	112¼	....	112⅜
egistered, 1867	115⅝	....	115¾	....	115¾
estern Union Tel	70¾	71⅛	70⅞	71⅛	71½
acific Mail	42¼	43	43¼	....	44¼
dams Express	....	106½	....	106	....
ells-Fargo Express	....	....	....	74	....
merican Express	....	60	....	60	....
nited States Express	....	70	....	70	....
ew York Central	....	99⅛	....	....	99
rie	31¼	31½	32	31¼	32½
ichigan Central	....	....	....	69	....
ichigan Southern	71⅜	71⅜	72⅜	71	72¼
linois Central	....	....	....	92	....
eve. and Pitts	....	87¾	....	87¾	....
icago & Northw'n	35½	36¼	36½	....	36⅞
Do. preferred	....	53½	....	53¼	54¼
ock Island	96	....	97	....	97
. Paul, common	33	33⅝	33⅞	34	34½
Do preferred	....	50	....	51	52
abash, common	33¼	33¾	34⅛	34⅜	34⅝
ort Wayne	....	92	....	....	....
hio and Mississippi	23⅜	24	24	24¼	24
nion Pacific	25¼	25⅝	25¾	25	25¾
icago and Alton	....	101	....	102	....
arlem	....	126	....	125½	....
annibal & St. Joe	....	....	....	23⅜	23¾
. C. & I. C.	....	16¾	....	16¾	17⅜
nnessee, old	....	....	79	....	....
nnessee, new	....	....	79	....	....

—The following is a report of the leading ocks on the Phiadelphia Stock Board at oon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. auffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
ennsylvania Central	48⅞	....
ennsylvania scrip	101¾	102
eading	55½	....
nited Companies of New Jersey	123¾	124
il Creek	5¼	6
ehigh valley	60¼	....
llegheny Valley Railroad 7-30's	84	....
entral Transportation Company	43¼	43⅝
mpire Transportation Company	53	....
an Handle 7's	68	68¾
old		9⅞

—Hazard & Montague, brokers in stock d gold privileges, 6 Broad street New ork. Straddles, or double privileges, on 0 shares stock at market price on signing contract, 30 days, $300@400; 60 days, 400@500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following istance from the market, all on members ew York Stock Exchange, or responsible arties:

June 15, 1874	Puts. Below Market.	Calls, Above Market.
old, 30 days for $50	¼@ ⅝	¼@ ¾
old, 60 days for $100	at m'kt	at m'kt
estern U. Telegraph	1½@2¼	2 @2½
acific Mail	2 @2½	2 @2½
. Y. Central & Hudson	1½@2	2 @2½
arlem	2½@3	3 @4
rie	2½@3	3 @3½
ake Shore	2 @3	2½@3½
orthwestern	2 @2½	2½@3½
ock Island	1½@2½	2 @3
. & St. Paul	1½@2	2 @3
abash	1½@2½	2½@3
hio & Mississippi	1½@2	2 @2½
nion Pacific	1 @1½	2 @2½
annibal & St. Joseph	2 @2½	2½@3
, C. & I. C	1½@2	2½@3

ur commission buying puts or calls—every 100 shares $6 25
ur commission buyins straddles—every 100 shares 12 50

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1874.

The trade movement throughout wholesale rcles, is moderately active for this season, and e general aspect of business affairs here is reatly improved, in comparison with the ate of affairs two weeks ago. Nearly all our erchants are now doing a fair trade, and eir business appears to show a daily increase.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that the rains of st week produced a decided change in the rospective yield of the corn crop as well as of ats and potatoes, all of which have been suffering, or have been imperiled by the long rought. In the central part of Illinois, the peculiar corn-planting district, the drought had een unprecedented, and the rains ere welcomed universally by the people ho had feared a loss of their harvest. The ain extended over all the corn growing disricts of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa, ut did not extend to Kansas. It is possible hat that region was since visited by the welcome showers. The rain has had the effect of verturning the speculators, who were buying orn for future delivery, upon the assumption hat the drought would continue, and the crop e light or a failure. No orders have been reeived on that account since the storm of uesday night. It may now be considered hat the corn has been saved, and that the early anticipations of a large crop will be realized.

The changes in prices to-day were quite numerous, compared with the steadiness which has pervaded values in this market for some time past. In grain, oats have advanced and corn declined. We note advances on hams, dried beef, mess pork and lard. Potatoes are in good supply and lower. Hay is scarce and has advanced in price. We also note below a number of changes of minor importance.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, since our last.

Flour, bbls	2,227	Apples, bbls	27
Cheese, bxs	350	Corn, sks	510
Wheat, sks	340	Oats, sks	1,200
Butter, pkgs	24	Bacon, pcs	3,768
Bacon, tcs	125		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,963	9,480	13,443
Apples, bbls	....	65	65
Cheese, bxs	1,022	920	1,942
Corn, sks	1,710	2,040	3,750
Wheat, sks	1,811	2,550	4,361
Barley, sks	122	....	122
Rye, sks	508	383	891
Oats, sks	11,586	8,310	19,896
Butter, pkgs	100	189	289
Bacon, pcs	....	7,747	7,747
Bacon, tcs	354	872	1,224

The following quotations are rates realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers charge an advance:

GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The grain market is tolerably active at present. Wheat is not very active, and although a considerable amount of new wheat is offering, holders are firm and high in their views. We quote new red $1 25@1 30; white and amber do $1 35@1 40; the latter being the asking price in both cases. Notwithstanding the exceedingly limited amount of the offerings of corn, the market is weak and prices are lower. There is plenty of inquiry but only low prices are offered by buyers. We quote at 80@83c for ear; the latter quotation being generally considered an outside price; shelled, high mixed 75@77c; low mixed do 73@74c. Oats have fallen off in receipts and advanced about 1c ⅌ bushel. We quote at 63@64c for white; 60@62c for mixed. Rye is moderately active at $1 00@1 05. We note the following sales in car lots—some which were made yesterday,

3 car ear corn, prime yellow 83c
1 cars ear corn, prime yellow 80c
1 car shelled corn, low mixed 74c
1 car white oats 64c
1 car white oats 63½c
1 car white oats 64c
1 car white oats 63½c
1 car light mixed oats 62c

FLOUR—The trade in flour was rather quite to-day. The receipts for the last week have been quite free—9,480 barrels against 3,963 barrels the previous week. Prices are as follows: St. Louis $9 50@10 50 ⅌ bbl; white winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter $7 00@7 25; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ⅌ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 30 ⅌ bbl; No. 1 red wheat $7 60; No. 2 red wheat $7 30; in sacks 30c off per bbl.

HAY—The supply is light and prices have advanced. Prime baled hay is quoted at $27 00@29 00 from store; and $23 00@25 00 on the wharf. The amount of loose hay for sale on the Allegheny market has been light for some days, and much below the demand. Prices have therefore advanced as follows: New No. 1 timothy $31 00@35 00; No. 2, $25 00@28 00; common to good, $19 00@23 00. Old No. 1 timothy $36 00@40 00; No. 2, $30 00@34 00; common to good $25 00@29 00.

MILL FEED—The market is active and firm. Bran is quoted at $1 05@1 10 ⅌ cwt; middlings are scarce and firm at $1 50@1 60; oil meal $1 90@2 00; chopped feed $1 75@1 85 ⅌ cwt. We note the sale of 1 car chopped feed at $1 73.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—The stock of choice continues very light and prices are firm. We quote extra choice yellow at 24@25c ⅌ lb; choice 20@23c; good to prime 15@18c.

BEANS—The market is easier. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 60@2 65; medium $2 45@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote white wax at 38@40c; yellow 34@35c; dark 30@32c ⅌ lb. Demand light.

CHICKENS—Live spring 60@85c; old 70@75c ⅌ pair, as to size. Market good.

CHEESE—Receipts continue liberal, and prices are a shade easier. We quote Ohio factory at 12¼@13c ⅌ lb.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 9@10c ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new, are quoted at 11@12c ⅌ lb; choice peaches 13c ⅌ lb; mixed 7@10c; blackberries, choice, 22c.

DOMESTIC FRUITS—There is an active market without any especially new features. We quote as follows: Apples $5 00 ⅌ bbl; in light supply and firm; blackberries firm at 10@12c ⅌ stand; cherries $3 50@4 50 ⅌ box; peaches firm at $5 00 ⅌ box; pears $4 00 ⅌ box; raspberries $9 00@10 00 per stand; gooseberries $2 00@2 25 ⅌ bushel.

EGGS—The supply is more liberal but prices are fully maintained at 22@23c ⅌ dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ⅌ lb, 75c; No. 2, ⅌ lb, 60c.

HOPS—The market is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We quote growth of 1872 at 25@30c ⅌ lb; old stock 10@15c ⅌ lb.

HONEY—Clover 35c ⅌ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c ⅌ lb.

HOMINY—Quotations are at $5 00 ⅌ bbl.

ONIONS—Bermudas $2 50@2 75 ⅌ box.

POTATOES—The supply is liberal and prices are a shade lower. We quote at $5 25@5 50 ⅌ barrel.

TIMOTHY SEED—The market is good. We note the sale of 100 sks at $3 15 ⅌ bushel.

VEGETABLES—There was a fairly active market at the following prices: Cabbages $3 00@3 50 ⅌ barrel; beans $3 50@3 00 ⅌ box; tomatoes $3 50@4 00 ⅌ box; cucumbers $3 50@4 00 ⅌ box; green peas $3 00@4 00 ⅌ box.

GROCERIES.

There is a moderate degree of activity in the grocery trade, at unchanged prices. Advices from the East indicate a break in the corner in coffee, which had so long a sway there. Such an occurrence will effect this market less from the fact that wholesalers here have adopted the commendable course of disregarding, as far as possible, the vagaries of the coffee market caused by the manipulations of the ring. Sugars are firm and tending upward. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees. ⅌ lb.
Fancy 26½c
Choice 25½c
Prime 24c
Good 22c
Java 32c
Roasted Coffees.
Rio, in papers 29½c
Loose 29½c
Roasted Java 40c
Sugars.
Standard A 10⅞c
Standard B 10½c
Standard extra C 10⅛c
Standard hards 11½c
Franklin extra C 9¾c
American extra C 9½c
Teas.
Young Hyson .... 50c@$1 00
Gunpowder .... 50c@1 25
Imperial .... 50c@1 00
Japan .... 55c@1 00
Oolong .... 25c@$1 85
Fancy .... [illegible]
Souchong .... [illegible]
Molasses. ⅌ gall.
Strictly chce N O .... @85c
Good .... @80c
Prime .... @85c
Demerara .... 65@70c
Syrups.
Ex. white drips .... @75c
Sugar drips .... @85c
Lower grades .... 45@50c
Rice.
Choice Carolina .... 9@9¼c
Patna .... 8@8½c
Rangoon .... [illegible]
Raisins.
Layers, ⅌ box $3 25
Valentia, ⅌ lb .... 13@14c
Currants .... [illegible]
Prunes .... 13@14c

CANNED GOODS.

The trade in canned goods continues fairly active, and indications are favorable for the future. We note a reduction on numerous articles in the list. Corrected quotations are as follows:

Fruits in Syrups.
2½ lbs California apricots, ⅌ doz $5 00
2 lbs blackberries 2 00
2 lbs Winslow's blue berries 2 25
2 lbs red cherries 2 00
2 lbs grapes 2 00
2 lbs gooseberries 2 00
2 lbs green gages 3 50
2 lbs egg plums 3 00
2 lbs damson 3 00
3 lbs peaches 3 25
3 lbs pie peaches 1 75
3 lbs Cal. Bartl't pears 5 00
2 lbs Bartl't pears 2 75
2 lbs pears 2 50
2 lbs pine apple 2 75
2 lbs or'nge quinces 3 25
2 lbs raspberries 3 00
2 lbs strawberries 2 25
Vegetables.
3 lbs triumph as'rg's $4 50
2 lbs lima beans 2 00
2 lbs string beans 1 75
2 lbs Winslow's green corn 2 50
2 lbs Yarmth sug 2 50
2 lbs Balt'm're corn 2 00
2 lbs golden pumpkin ....
2 lbs M'rr'wft gr'n peas 2 50
2 lbs tomatoes .... [illegible]
3 lbs do 2 00
3 lbs Baltimore, do. 1 75
Oysters, Salmon and Clams.
2 lbs Winslow lobsters $2 25
2 lbs do do 3 25
1 lb California salmon 3 00
2 lbs do do 4 25
1 lb Winslow's spiced salmon 2 75
2 lbs do do 6 50
1 lb do frsh m'k'l 4 00
2 lbs Cove oysters full 1 20
2 lbs do do 2 00
1 lb do light 90
2 lbs do do 1 65
1 lb spiced oysters lunch 1 75
2 lbs do do 1 75
1 lb cherrystone clams 1 50
2 lbs do do 2 50

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The trade in this line is quite good, and prices still tend upward. We note an advance of ½c ⅌ lb on hams and dried beef; 50c ⅌ bbl on mess pork; and ¼c ⅌ lb on lard. We would suggest to provision merchants that, when cured meats go to such prices as the present, a very large and important consumptive demand is cut off from purchasing. The present prices in this city may not be relatively higher than at the producing points, but if prices could be lowered, it would be better calculated to insure the stability of the present active provision trade. Receipts for this week are nearly double those of the preceding week, being 7,747 pieces, and 872 tierces. Quotations are as follows: Canvassed hams ⅌ lb, 15¼c; shoulders, canvassed, ⅌ lb, 10c; breakfast bacon, clear 13½c; rib 13c; dried beef, canvassed, 17½c; beef tongues, ⅌ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ⅌ lb, 8⅜c; rib sides, do, 10¾c; short rib sides, do, 11½c; clear sides, do, 11¾c; mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $21 00; prime leaf lard, in tcs, ⅌ lb, 12¾c; refined for summer use, in tcs, do, 13c; ½ bbls, do, 13½c; buckets, do, 14c; in 3 lb caddies, do, 14½c; in 5 lb caddies, do, 14c; in 3 lb pails, do, 15½c; in 5 lb pails, do, 15c; in 6 lb pails, do, 14½c.

FISH—Dealers report trade in this line rather quiet. Prices are unchanged as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ⅌ bbl	$29 00	Lake trout	$7 50
No. 1 mess do	26 00	White fish	7 25
Extra No. 1 shore	21 00	Lake herring	5 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Potomac herring, bbls	6 75
No. 1 bay	17 00	Potomac herring, hlf bbls	3 63
Extra No. 2	16 00	Potomac shad, hlf bbls	7 00
No. 2 bay	14 00		
New No. 3	10 00	Burling'n herring S. C., 50 in a box	1 75
Georges codfish, ⅌ 100	6 50		
Medium do	5 00		

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12½@12⅜c ⅌ gal; in carlots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

COUNTRY BACON—Market active and firm; hams 10@11c ⅌ lb; clear sides 10@10½c; ribbed sides 8½@9c; shoulders 7@7¾c. Country lard 9@10c, as to quality.

LARD OIL—We quote extra winter strained at 88@90c ⅌ gallon; summer 84@86c; No. 2, 65@70c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7c ⅌ lb for prime and 6½c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined 4¼@4¾c; common 3¾@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearls 10

ALES—X $9 00 ⅌ bbl; XX $10 00 ⅌ bbl; India ale $11 00 ⅌ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 68 gallons, $62 50@63 00; in cases, 4 doz. bottles, $20 75. Market active.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 57@2 00 ⅌ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ⅌ dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet; under the influence of a fair crop report, the tendency is toward easier prices. We note sales of Hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c ⅌ lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼ lb cans $1 50 ⅌ doz; ½-lb cans $3 00; 1-lb cans $5 50; 5-lb cans $26 00; 10-lb boxes 40c ⅌ lb. Market steady and demand good.

COTTON GOODS—Anchor A brown cottons 11c; Eagle 11c; Idaho 10½c; Duquesne 9¼c; Magnolia 9c. Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nonatook 10¼c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Juniata B fine 9½c; Penn Mill 2-bus bags 35c; do 2½-bus bags 40c; do 3-bus bags 50c; white cotton batting 16c; do colored 38c; cotton twine 31c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ⅌ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ⅌ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit at 11c; ginger snaps 10c; oyster crackers 6½c; soda crackers 6¼c; sugar crackers 9@9½c; butter crackers 6¼c ⅌ lb.

PAPERS—Baling papers 4@8c ⅌ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@4¾c; felt papers 4½@4¾c; straw, news, 10@11c; rag, news, 12½@13c; book papers 15@18c ⅌ lb.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ⅌ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ⅌ lb and woolen at 3¼c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, $1 ⅌ bbl, $1 00; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

WHISKY—The market is quiet and steady. We quote highwines at $1 00@1 01 ⅌ gal.

WOOL.

The market continues unchanged. Many farmers are disposed to hold for higher prices, while manufacturers generally decline to purchase at present, except at prices below the ruling market quotations. Between these upper and nether millstones, the position of the middle-men in this trade is anything but an enviable one. We continue our former quotations as follows:

Combing	50@ c	Fine fleece	43@44c
Tubwashed	43@45c	Medium	40@42c
Pulled wools	30@35c	Common fleece	30@35c
Unwashed	28@30c		

The *National Crop Reporter* has the following concerning this season's clip: "We have received returns relative to the comparative quantity and quality of this season's wool clip from counties in the eight States named below, which produce over 40 per cent. of the estimated total production of all the counties in those States. The estimated amount of the clip of this season is placed at a fraction over two per cent. less than the clip of 1872. The estimated production of the States named in 1873 was 36,502,554 pounds, which, at the rate of decrease given below, leaves the product this year 35,727,841 lbs. It will be noticed that the decreased production of the State of Ohio, alone nearly equals the total falling off in the eight States, the latter being in round numbers 767,000 pounds, against 684,000 pounds in Ohio. The following exhibits the estimated production this year and last, and the precentage of loss or gain this year:

States.	Product, 1873.	per cent. 1874.	Product, 1874.
Illinois	3,822,280	96.7	3,696,145
Indiana	4,325,559	100.0	4,325,559
Iowa	2,380,000	102.8	2,446,240
Kansas	178,906	98.7	176,580
Minnesota	490,000	115.8	567,420
Missouri	3,850,000	106.4	4,096,400
Ohio	17,536,209	96.1	16,852,297
Wisconsin	3,920,000	91.0	3,567,200
Total	36,502,554	97.9	35,727,841

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 16, 1874.

REMARKS—The market for crude exhibited a slight improvement to-day, prices having advanced 2½@5c since the previous day. The market for refined is dull, and weak in sympathy with the Eastern markets, which have fallen off about ½@¾c since our last report.

CRUDE.

We quote crude at 72½@75c for United at wells; 75@77½c for Union, do; immediate shipment 85c; Union and United at river are quoted at $1 00@1 05. The transactions were very limited, only one sale of 2,000 bbls United being reported.

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station $1 00 per barrel; at wells 60c. Market slightly firmer.

REFINED.

The refined market is unchanged, but rather weak in the sympathy with eastern markets. We quote at 10½@10¾c for carbon oil in car lots at works.

New York—The market is quiet and lower; refined is quoted at 12 1-16@12⅛c spot.

Philadelphia.—Spot 12c; August delivery 12¼c.

OIL BARRELS

are quiet; city $1 50@1 53; country $1 40.

TITUSVILLE, July 15.—The *Herald* says: The market is quiet and unchanged. On the upper road, the market was at $1 02½@1 05. At Parkers quotations were nominally 97½c@$1 00 at the river, and 70c at wells, for United; immediate shipment 82½@85c. Sales:

1,500 bbls upper road, spot $1 05
300 bbls upper road, spot 1 02½
2,000 bbls Parkers, United at wells 70

NEW YORK, July 15, closing 14.—The market is quiet and lower; sales of 2,000 barrels crude in bulk at 4¾c; do shipping 8¾@8⅞c; refined—sales of 3,000 barrels for July at 12 1-16c; 6,500 do August 1st to 15th at 12¼c; cases 16¼@16½c; naptha 7½c. Philadelphia delivery in moderate demand; sales of 3,000 barrels refined for July at 12c.

TIDIOUTE, July 15.—The market is dull at 72½c at wells.

ROUSEVILLE, July 15.—There is nothing doing, crude is held at 95c@$1 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 15.—There is nothing doing; crude is held at 90@95c.

OIL CITY, July 15.—The market is quiet at $1 07½@1 10.

TITUSVILLE, July 15.—The market is quiet and unchanged being nominally at $1 05.

PARKERS, July 15.—United 72½@75c at wells; Union 75@77½c at wells.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The market is quiet; S. W. 12c; crude 4¾c; cases 16c; sales none; futures, August, 12¼c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Liberty O W	456
I W Young	Sunbeam O W	231
Bushnell	Nonpareil O W	471
Bushnell	Standard O W	1,265
Total		2,423

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 15, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central O W	J P Logan, Phila	1,100
Standard O W	Warden, F & Co, Phila	845
John Spear	Waring Bros, Phila	400
I. Irwin	Waring Bros, Phila	1,025
Braun	Waring Bros, Phila	1,160
Citizens O W	Tack Bros, Phila	735
J A McKee	J P Logan, Phila	560
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila	794
Rayhard	Waring Bros, Phila	150
National O W	Warden, F & Co, Phila	104
Warden & O	Warden, F & Co, Phila	150
Vesta O W	Waring Bros, Phila	200
Total		7,133

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 15, 1874.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 spring $1 12½@1 12¾ spot; $1 12½@1 12¾ seller July; $1 08¾ seller August; rejected 99c. Corn dull; closed firmer; No. 2 mixed 61@61½c; closed 61c bid, spot and seller July; 60⅛c seller August. Rye steady at $1 00 spot. Oats dull and strong; No. 2, 50¼c, spot; 47½c seller July; 35c seller August. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork active at $19 95@20 00 seller September. Lard quiet and unchanged in every respect; spot, seller July, and August. Whisky 96c.

LATEST—On call board in the afternoon wheat closed steady, with a moderate demand at $1 12¾ July; $1 08¾ seller August. Corn dull and prices are nominal at 61⅛c July; 60⅛c seller August.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Cotton nominally lower at 17⅛c. Flour scarcely so firm; quotations unchanged. Wheat less active and lower; No. 2 spring $1 34@1 35; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 36. Rye quiet at $1 10@1 15. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair demand; Western mixed 77@78½c; white Western 84@90c. Oats more active; mixed Western 63@65c; white 67½@70c. Hay, hops and groceries unchanged. Petroleum—crude 4¾@5c; refined 12@12⅛c. Eggs dull at 22@24c. Leather firmer at 27@30c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 43@55c; pulled 33@53c. Pork quiet at $19 75. Beef quiet. Cutmeats quiet; bellies 9½@9¾c. Middles quiet at 10¾@10⅞c. Lard heavy; prime steam 11.35. Butter—Western 18@28c. Cheese 9@12c. Whisky scarcely so firm at 98½@99c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Cotton dull at 16½c. Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat firm at $1 12@1 20. Corn firm at 66@68c. Oats scarce at 56@62c. Rye scarce; held at $1 05@1 10. Pork—demand fair and market firm; small sales at $19 75@19 87½. Lard—demand fair and prices advanced; summer 11@11½c; kettle, jobbing way, 12½@12⅜c. Bulkmeats—demand good at full prices; shoulders 7¾c; salted do to 7¾@9½c; clear 10c. Bacon steady with a moderate demand at 8¾@10¼@10⅞@11c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 94c.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, July 15—The demand for all kinds of wool continues steady, combings and delaine fleeces are sought after and all available lots and readily taken at current rates; most of the large mills have a supply for the present. Foreign advices are still quite favorable and there is no margin for shipment to this market. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 52@55c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 50@52c; combing and delaine fleeces 55@60c, for washed; 42½@47c for unwashed; Kentucky and California spring 30@40c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Flour active; State Indiana and Wisconsin $7 00@7 25. Wheat dull at $1 40@1 42. Rye steady at $1 00. Corn steady at 78@83c. Oats active at 75@77c. Pork $19 12½@20 00. Beef—shoulders 8½@8¾c; salted do to 7¾c. Lard held at 11½@12½c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Eggs easy; new Western 23@25c. Coffee dull; Rio 19½@23c; Java 25@25c Gold. Refined petroleum nominal at 12@12⅛c. Whisky firm at 98c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The package trade in some departments was fairly active, with the market for cotton goods better at steady prices. Cotton flannels were freely distributed by some of the agents at opening prices. Wool flannels more active and blankets in improved request at about last season's prices. Fancy cassimeres and repellents fairly active.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn—mixed western firm; new 78c; old 79c. Oats demoralized; western mixed 68c; white 70c. Rye quiet. Provisions strong and unchanged. Butter—western scarce and firm at 23@24c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Whisky firm, small sales at $1 00.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 15.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No. 1 white Wabash new, $1 47; No. 2 old $1 48½; No. 1 white Michigan $1 40; No. 2 do, $1 28. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, cash and seller August, 66c; low mixed 65½@65¾c. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; No. 1, 58c; Michigan 56c; rejected 51c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—Cotton dull at 16¼c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork $20 50. Bacon steady at 8¾@10½@11¼c. Lard 13@13½c. Bulk meats—demand good at 7¾@9@10¼. Whisky 94c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—Flour steady at $5 25. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 20; No. 2, $1 17¾. Oats dull; No. 2, 52c. Corn dull and declined 1c; No. 2 mixed 62¼c. Rye dull. Barley dull; No. 1 firm at $1 65 September.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—Cotton quiet; middling 16¼c. flour dull at $4 25@8 50. Corn firm at 82@83c. Lard 12¼@13¼c. Pork $21 00. Bacon 8¾@11¼@11¾c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Wheat quiet at $1 20@1 25. Corn steady at 70@71c. Oats firmer at 60@60c. Petroleum dull; standard white 10c; Ohio State test 13c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, July 15.—Cotton dull at 14¾@15¼c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 99c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 15.—Wheat dull; No. 3 white Wabash $1 49. Corn dull; high mixed 73c.

STEAM BOILERS

We hereby notify the public that M. W. HAZELTON is no longer an Agent of ours, and his acts will not be recognized by us.

All parties Manufacturing or using FEED WATER HEATERS will do well to look to their interest before purchasing Heaters infringing on us, as all will be held strictly accountable for infringments, and no other party or parties have patents on same. For information apply to GEO. H. STOVER & CO., 75 Water street, Agents, and E. A. MONTOOTH, Attorney, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE WATERS PATENT HEATER CO., WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.
J. WILCOX, President.
June 25, 1874.

WM. HOLMES........JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.
OFFICE—NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1874.

MONEY.

Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7 per cent.

STERLING.

Sterling weak and lower at 486@486¾ for sixty days, and 488¼@489 for sight.

GOLD

dull at 109¾@109⅞, closing at former figure. Carrying rates 2, 1 and flat. The Assistant Treasury disbursed $368,000. Clearings $16,000,000. Customs receipts $367,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds firm with prices well maintained, closing as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	117¾	5-20s, 1867	117
5-20s, 1862	112⅝	5-20s, 1868	117¼
5-20s, 1864	115¼	New 5s	112⅜
5-20s, 1865	116¼	10-40s	112¾
5-20s, 1865, new	116¼	Currency 6s	116¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds neglected, closing as follows:

Missouri 6s	92½	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, old	78	N'th Carolina, old	19
Tennessee, new	78	N'th Carolina, new	20
Virginia, new	50		

THE STOCK MARKET

opened panicky at ¼@1¼ per cent. lower prices than the closing quotations of yesterday, and continued weak until an additional decline of ¼@¾ per cent. was reached, when there was a rally and a general advance. The Chicago fire was used by the bear party to depress the market, but on announcement that the loss would not be so great as at first reported, the market improved, as before stated. During the last hour of business the market was quiet and prices reacted ¼ to ½ per cent. from the highest point of the day. Shortly before the close, however, a firmer feeling set in and the decline was recovered, the closing quotations having generally been the highest made. The rally in the market at the close was chiefly in sympathy with a rise of Pacific Mail to 44¾, and in Panama to 110¾, which stocks advanced on a rumor that the Pacific Mail has leased the Panama. The facts in the case are as follows: The directors of both companies have been talking over this subject for months, and a committee was appointed by a joint meeting of the directors on Tuesday, to have the matter in charge. The plan proposed is for the Pacific Mail to make a running arrangement of some kind to operate the Panama road, as neither company can lease the other, according to their charter. Besides this arrangement it is proposed that the Pacific Mail is to re-lay the Panama with steel rails as the old iron rails are worn out, pay interest on the Panama, bonded debt, provide for sinking fund, pay 12 per cent. per annum to the Panama stockholders in quarterly installments, and after this to give to the Panama Company one-half of the net earnings. This plan will probably be adopted. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have contracted for the construction of three new steamers. Among the sales to-day were 31,000 shares Western Union, 18,000 Pacific Mail, 17,000 Erie, 43,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Union Pacific, 17,000 Northwestern, 8,000 Rock Island, 6,000 St. Paul and 8,000 Wabash. The market closed strong as follows:

Canton	50	St. Paul preferred	52
W. U. Telegraph	71⅛	Wabash	34⅝
Quicksilver	20	Do preferred	65
Adams Express	106½	Fort Wayne	92
Wells-Fargo	74	Terre Haute	7
American Ex	60¼	Do preferred	24
U. S. Express	69¼	Chicago & Alton	102
Pacific Mail	44¾	Do preferred	104
N. Y. Central	99	Ohio & Mississippi	24
Erie	32¼	Clev. Col. & Cin	71
Do preferred	48	Burlington & Q	101
Harlem	124	Lake Shore	72⅞
Do preferred	125	Panama	17
Michigan Central	69	Illinois Central	97
Pittsburgh	87¾	Union Pacific	25⅞
Northwestern	36⅞	Central Pacific	95¼
Do preferred	54¼	Union	81
Rock Island	97	Hartford & Erie	1¼
N. J. Central	105	Delaware & Lac	103½
St. Paul	34¼	Bankers' bills	487

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Trinacria	July 16	Glasgow.
Silesia	July 16	Hamburg.
Algeria	July 18	Liverpool.
Great Western	July 18	Liverpool.
Greece	July 18	Liverpool.
Celtic	July 18	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	July 18	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	July 21	Liverpool.
Cuba	July 22	Liverpool.
State of Georgia	July 22	Liverpool.
Hammonia	July 23	Liverpool.
P. Caland	July 23	Rotterdam.
The Queen	July 25	Liverpool.
Adriatic	July 25	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	July 25	France.
City of Chester	July 25	Liverpool.
Colena	July 25	Antwerp.
Minnesota	July 28	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	July 29	Liverpool.
State of Indiana	July 29	Liverpool.
Frisia	July 30	Hamburg.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
Ohio	July 16	Liverpool.
Cybele	July 18	Antwerp.
Kenilworth	July 23	Liverpool.
Indiana	July 30	Liverpool.
FROM BOSTON.		
Batavia	July 25	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVERS OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, July 15, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L W W Ft.	ABOVE L W W In.	CHANGE Ft.	CHANGE In.	DIREC'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Cairo	12	5	0	6	S. W.	Fair.
Cincinnati	5	5	-0	2	S. W.	Fair.
Davenport	6	9	+0	2	N. W.	Fair.
Keokuk	6	6			N. W.	Fair.
Leavenw'th	5	2	-0	4	N.	Fair.
La Crosse	7	9	-0	3	N. W.	Fair.
Dubuque	10	1	+0	1	S. W.	Cloudy.
Louisville	4	2	-0		S. W.	Fair.
Memphis	9	10	+0	1	S.	Clear.
Nashville	3	0	-0	6	W.	Fair.
Omaha	8	8	-0	7	N.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	3	7	-0	5	W.	Fair.
Shreveport	13	10	-0	5	S. E.	Fair.
St. Louis	14	9	-0	8	S. W.	Thret'n'g.
St. Paul	5	0	-0	3	S.	Clear.
Vicksburg	15	3	-0	2	S. E.	Cloudy.
Yankton	12	7	-0	1	N. E.	Fair.

GEORGE H. ROHE, Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 15, 1874.

River stationary at about 5 feet. Weather clear; thermometer 83 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 15, 1874.

Weather clear. River 5 feet 8 inches and falling. Departed—Science, for Parkersburg. The Tom Rees and barges passed down at 11 A. M.

St. Louis.

BY STEAMER FEARLESS—450 tons ore and 2,000 bbls cement.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva .... M. A. Cox .... Geneva.
Elector .... Abrams .... Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett .... Donaldson .... Geneva.
Elector .... Abrams .... Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Three feet seven inches and falling.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat, 8 A. M.; evening, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet seven inches and falling. The weather continues very warm. There is no boat announced for the lower ports, so that navigation for the present is about over below the Suspension bridge.

CAPT. ISAAC BRYSON is enjoying a brief vacation on shore.

THE Mollie Ebert has decided not to come to Pittsburgh just at present.

HENDERSON bar is cutting out the old way, and boats will hereafter take the outside.

THE George Spangler is not going up just yet to enter the Portsmouth and Guyandotte trade.

TUESDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Business picked up very sensibly and there was considerable show of activity in the vicinity of the packets.

LICKING river was rising at last accounts. The Ohio river at Cincinnati may be said to be receiving a "Licking."

THE packet Juniata is receiving a new coat of paint, and will be placed in thorough and complete repair for the fall trade.

CINCINNATI—Mr. George Quiggen, of the Mammoth Wharfboat, is confined to his house by an attack of congestion of the bowels.

THE steamer Andes has entered the Cincinnati and Portsmouth trade. She is a No. 1 boat, and her officers are just the kind of men to travel with.

THE packets in the slack water are doing an immense business, the largest ever known for the season. Travel has more than doubled. The hours of departure are 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FREIGHTS from St. Louis to New Orleans: Rates to New Orleans are 35c for flour, and 17½c per 100 for pound freight. An advance will soon take place as the water is getting down.

TUESDAY EVENING'S Cincinnati *Times* says: The Esperanza will be full of people and have as much freight as she can handle on the water. Captain Joe Dunlevy is deserving of all he gets.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain W. H. Kerr, sunk. She struck a log at Warner's Landing, fourteen miles above Portsmouth, on Monday and sunk in four feet water. She can be easily raised.

CAPTAIN R. W. DUGAN was on 'Change. His force at work on the wreck of the Belfast are prosecuting their labor with vigor, and will finish the job by the latter part of the week. By the first of next week Captain Dugan will have all arrangements perfected for getting Bacon Rock out of the way.

WILL S. HAYS—We may be happy yet. The river reporter of the *Courier-Journal* has taken charge of the management of the Public Library Hall. In his circular he says: "Hoping to be honored with a reply and to book you for an engagement, I am sir, &c." All right, when we visit Louisville you can put us down for at least two shares.

A St. Louis paper of Tuesday says: The James Howard has concluded not to load for New Orleans at present, and the Belle of Shreveport takes her place, and is now receiving at the Kountz line wharfboat, to leave to-morrow. Since her enlargement, the Belle of Shreveport has no superior on the river as a comfortable freight and passenger boat. She has one of the finest cabins to be seen anywhere, and can't be beat as a stock boat. Captain Rea telegraphed to Steubenville, Ohio, for H. A. Dohrman. P. J. J. Hueur, Esq., is clerking the boat till Captain Dohrman arrives. The Belle clears to-morrow evening, and has a number of people already engaged.

THE Galveston *News* chronicles the death of Capt. John W. Payne, well-known in the steamboat circles in that city for the last twenty-two years. He died in Galveston, on the 6th inst., after a brief illness. The *News* says that during the war "Capt. Payne entered the Confederate service, and served as pilot on one of the cotton clad gunboats at the battle of Galveston, on the 1st of January, 1863, and afterwards commanded one at Sabine Pass." The pilots of the Cooke report three feet on Shawneetown bar, and in the chute of Henderson Island. They also report the Mary Miller hard aground, and in a bad pocket on Shawneetown bar.

ED. SENCERBOX of the Belle LaCrosse tell the following on one of campanion captains, who though once quite worldy, was converted to the good cause during the revivals of Hammond last winter. Capt. H., the convert, had been requested at a church meeting (called to devise ways and means to help the sufferers by the flood) to lead, in prayer for assistance from the Throne. Capt. H., with his wonted fervor, reverently prayed: "O Lord, if it be thy will, send us a barrel of flour, and a barrel of meal, and a barrel of potatoes, and barrel of coffee, and a barrel of salt, and a barrel of pepper"—then hesitating a moment, he exclaimed, "No, d—d if that ain't too much pepper."

A DISPATCH from Halifax state that the friends of George Brown, the oarsman, have challenged Joseph H. Sadler, of London, to row their favorite for $2,500 in gold aside, the race to take place in Halifax harbor or on the course opposite this city. Brown, who is in this city, states, however, that he knows nothing of the challenge, and does not believe that any has been made, although he states that his backers have authority to make such arrangements as they may see fit. He considers it doubtful whether Sadler would consent to row out of English waters, as a challenge to row in Irish waters, which was sent to him by Brown last fall, was never recognized. Mr. Brown is open to engagements, and it is possible that a match with some other oarsmen may yet be consummated. He will return to Halifax to-morrow night.—*Monday's Springfield Republican.*

TUESDAY'S St. Louis *Times* says: There was a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Southern and St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Companies yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was of an important nature, and resulted in the withdrawal of the James Howard, Great Republic and new City of Alton from the consolidation. These steamers will also have their share of the pool money refunded. Among those who attended the meeting were Captain John N. Bofinger, B. R. Pegram, John Spane, John W. Carroll, John F. Baker, Wm. F. Davidson, E. A. Sheble, Wm. F. Thorwegan, David H. Silver, Thos. W. Shields, Thos. Calhoon. The withdrawal of these boats, however, will not affect the consolidation. Captains Thorwegan, Pegram and E. A. Sheble will probably purchase a wharfboat and make arrangements to load their own boats. They had not fully determined on their future course last night.

THE season for steamboatmen to fly to summer resorts is at hand. The following gentlemen have concluded to "resort" as follows: Indian Bill Smith goes to Twelve-mile Island; Captain Pink Varble will occupy a tent on the top of his house; John Oyler goes to Sugar creek; Ben Cox will raise watermelons; Frank Beck goes to Utica to climb a tree; Jim Runyan is playing Mazeppa on a bare-backed mule in Powder Horn; Chris Damon and John Richardson have bought a fishing tackle and gone to Towhead; Dick Varble has moved down into his cellar; Charlie Kremer takes a bucket of lemonade and goes out on the bridge every day; Elliott Miller sleeps in the wheel house of the Houston; Fred Stump has "shed his linen" and bolted to a residence at Four-mile spring; Sam Black strips off and lies in the river in the shade of the wharfboat every night; Lea Crane crawls into a freezer of ice cream at night; Pat Murphy, the newsboy, finds it cooler running and shouting than he does standing still. There are some others who have not made up their minds yet as to where they will go, but if they don't mend their ways soon, they will have no choice in the matter, for they'll go where summer clothes and ice water won't do any good.—*Courier-Journal.*

Heavy Suit for Damages.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

For a few days past it has been quietly whispered among river men that a suit would be instituted in the United States Circuit Court which would renew the old and well-remembered struggle for the Upper Mississippi River trade. It was merely whispered; a sort of suspicion as it were; but to those who are intimately connected with the commercial interests of the great river, this suspicion was a plain, solid fact. They knew that an effort would be made by some of the old Northern Line to disrupt the consolidation made over a year ago by the different lines engaged in the commerce from above.

To make the preface as short as possible, Captain Davidson has, by some means, come into possession of a majority of the stock, and that since the demise of Captain John S. McCune, which does not suit the ideas of Richard C. Gray, of Pittsburgh, and some of the old Northern Liners, and hence this suit which has been instituted by Captain Gray against Napoleon Mulliken and Samuel N. Holliday, administrators of the McCune estate, for damages in the sum of $30,000.

The bill, as filed with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, states that prior to the 5th day of February, 1873, the Keokuk Packet Company, the Northern Line Packet Company and the Northwestern Union Packet Company were all doing business on the Upper Mississippi; that competition and rivalry between the said companies became so great that the rates of fare and freight were put down to ruinous prices and made business for all engaged in it unprofitable and disastrous, and that to avoid such consequences a union of interests was necessary; that in order to bring about such an end many conferences of those interested in the different lines were held, all tending to this end, and that finally a basis of union was agreed upon, and that the new company was to be known as the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company, but in order to protect themselves against the contingency of stock of this new company ever falling under the sole control of any one of the stockholders who might be unfriendly to the others, or who might use it to the detriment of the others, the following agreement was drawn up and signed by the stockholders:

"ST. LOUIS, February 5, 1873.

"We, the undersigned, stockholders in the Keokuk Packet Company and in the Northern Line Packet Company, do mutually pledge ourselves in honor to each other, that neither of us will transfer or dispose of our stock, or any part thereof, in the Keokuk Northern Line, should such a line be perfected, without first offering said stock to the company, in accordance with the conditions usually expressed in the stock certificates; and, secondly, to the signers of this paper, on the same terms and at the same price that we can sell to other parties. In case of the company deciding to purchase, then as good an offer must be made to the signers of this paper, and a reasonable time given for their refusal or acceptance. (Signed) R. C. Gray, Thomas H. Griffith, Adam Jacobs, J. S. McCune, D. Hunkins, N. Mulliken, J. B. Rhodes, T. B. Rhodes."

That the late John S. McCune was a large stockholder in the company, having subscribed for $175,000 worth of stock at $100 per share. That after the death of Captain McCune, Samuel Holliday was qualified as the administrator of his estate, and took possession of it, among which were the shares owned by Captain McCune in the company. That Mr. Holliday, as administrator of the estate, and Mr. Mulliken, as a director of the Keokuk Northern Line, did, about the 14th day of May, 1874, secretly and without the knowledge of the plaintiff, effect a sale of 1,508 shares of stock in the company belonging to the McCune estate, contrary to the provisions of the contract signed by John S. McCune, and which contract was binding on his executors and administrators; that the sale was made to Wm. F. Davidson, who, with the said shares, has obtained and controlled a majority in the said amount of the stock of the Keokuk and Northern Line Packet Company, which placed the power to control the affairs of the company in his hands.

That thereby the very purpose for which said three companies were united was frustrated, and the very event and contingency which said agreement was executed to avoid was brought about.

That said stock, when so sold to said Davidson, was of great value, being worth more than its par value, but that the same was sold on easy terms to said Davidson, at less than half its value on the market.

That said sale of said defendants of said stock to said Davidson, placed in the management of said Company those unfriendly to petitioner and to said Northern Line Packet Company, in which he is very largely interested; and that this change in management was introduced by said defendants with a view to reduce the value of the stock of petitioner in said companies—the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company and the Northern Line Packet Company—so low that said stock is unsalable on the market and is of no value to petitioner.

Petitioner says that by reason of the wrongful violation of the aforerecited agreement by said Samuel N. Holliday, John McCune's estate and Napoleon Mulliken, he has sustained damages in the full sum of $30,000, for which he prays judgment, together with his costs in this behalf expended.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

M Wormcastle, 100 c bbls; A D Clark, 10 bbls oil; J Ditely, 1 car stone; J P & R H Knox, 1 car dimstone; Agnew & Son, 25 bxs g ware; Dilworth Bros, 1 bbl syrup; Fawcett & Cooper, 2 cases fruit jars; Lane Bros, 2 cases files; J C Buffum, 4 bxs bottles; H W Buffum & Co, 1 do; Dillinger & Stevenson, 1 bbl whisky; Armstrong Bros & Co, 9 carboys; Z Wainwright & Co, 12 c bbls; W L Jones & Co, 5 bbls linseed oil; Hawort & Dewhurst, 4 chests tea; E Fox & Co, 30 bxs cheese; Braden & Peabody 100 do; J H Loh & Co, 8 bxs do; E Milliken 22 do; F Sellers & Co, 1 bx bacon; Pickhardt & D, 1 car stone; Bauman & Co, 3 do do; W. Welch & Co, 15 sks rye; S S Marvin & Co, 48 bbls flour; C O Hess & Co, 1 car ice; Voigt, M & Co, 4 bbls eggs; C F Vallowe, 1 car ice; McQueenan & D, 1 car shingles; Kell & R, 167 sks oats; Schellhase & H, 20 pkgs s board; T C Jenkins, 20 cs tobacco; J Woodwell & Co, 11 cases handles; M McCullough & Co, 3 cs wine; A F Chase, 1 bdl mdse; Edwin Brindley, 1 car shingles; Casey & F, 25 bbls spirits; Waiter & Son, 11,000 blk w lumber; Shipton & W, 50 bbls h wines Lindsay, Sterrit & Euwer, 93 ladders, 2 cases files; A Bricker & Son, 1 bdl bags; R Straw & Co, 4 crates; P Duff & Son, 34 bxs cheese; George Carroll & Co, 1 car lumber; H Kleber, 1 organ; Frazier, M & Co, 404 rolls felt; N M Thomas, lot h h goods; H Hinston & Co, 3 pumps; Jarvis, Halpin & Co, 8 pkgs sink legs; J H Rankin, 1 bx h ware; Harris & Ewing, 8 cases medicine; Demmler Bros, 1 bx h ware; J S Dilworth & Co, 10 bxs starch; Dr Q A Scott, 1 bx hd ware; England & Bindley, 120 bxs h nails; Wood, M & Co, 10 bxs soap; F W Jenkins & Bro, 200 bbls flour.

PER ELEVATOR.—Marshall, Kennedy & Co, 3 cars wheat; McHenry & Hood, 2 do oats; L G Graff & Co, 3 do do; S B Floyd & Co, 1 do do; H Wallace & Co, 3 do do.

ALLEGHENY STATION—R T Pinnell, 1 car staves; Isabella Furnace Co, 1 do limestone; J M Hemphill, 2 do staves; Hamilton, Lemon, Arnold & Co, 2 do lumber; Holmes & Co, 1 car lime; A B Smith, 1 do stone; Robinson & Wilson, 1 do lime; J Altvater, 1 do stone; J Hammott & Son, 1 car bark; Beymer & Bauman, 27 sks kegs, 20 large do; Alston & Mowry, 5 bxs axes; S Drum & Son, 6 grate fronts, 6 common grates, 2 bdls castings; Jas Miller, 145 pcs thimbles; Jas Caskey, 1 bbl vinegar; Issac Oroch, 8 tubs cheese; Jos Louther, 50 bxs axes, Jacob Gimber, 1 car stone; Graham & A, 1 do lumber; Pitts Tar Chemical Works, 50 bbls c tar; Wm League, 1 car staves; K Blair, 2 cars ice; Thompson & Finley, 175 bags oats; Akron Sewer Pipe Co, 1 car fire brick; Mullen, Steen, & Co, 1 car lumber; James Reno, 1 car pipe; John Huckenstein, 3 cars brick; H Cordier, 2 car staves; J McNaugher, 1 car stone; R T Pinnell 1 car staves; J H Williams, 80 bdls w spokes, 5 bdls hickory; John H Loh, 1 car heading; W L Burton, 5 car staves; Chas Eckhart, 47 bdles hides; Thos Robertson, 1 lot h h goods, J M Hemphill, 1 car staves; McQueen & Chambers, 8 bdles w sash, 1 bdles w blinds Jos Loutner, 3 bdles t hoops; Hoack, McCague & Co, 20 bbls flour, 320 sks flour; T H Nevin & Co, 275 pigs lead; A B Smith 1 car stone; R R Davis, 1 carriage; J P & R H Knox, 1 car stone; Holmes & Co, 1 car lime; Jno Baum, 1 car stone; Isabella Furnace, 3 cars limestone; D W Huntsman & Co, 4 w w mattresses, Geo Ober, 1 bbl beer; J B Robinson, 1 box tools; F Beckert, 1 bbl cheese; Stevenson & Cartwright, 125 skillets, 112 pots, 60 tea kettles; Jas Curran, 1 sack wool; P H Falkenstein, 12 tea kettles, 12 skillets; D W Huntsman & Co, 12 chairs; Wm Harper, 10 bbls heading; W D Peet, 150 bdls w paper; Mullen, S & Co, 1 car lumber; Dunn & Co, 75 pcs pipe; Pittsburgh Tar and Chemical works, 50 bbls c tar; Model Oil Works, 1 car clay; Gaus & Loeffler, 48 cane chairs; K Blair 3 cars ice.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Rea, Hill & Kerr, 10 tcs bacon; E H Myers & Co, 50 tcs hams; Lindsay, Sterrett & Co, 20 cases fly traps; James Sandusky, 13 sks rye; J Porterfield & Co, 50 bxs soap; J McD Crossan, 50 do do; J M Peet, 1 car e corn; F W Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls flour; Birmingham, W & Co, 46 bales cotton; Wilson, Bro & Co, 25 tcs hams; Aiken, Wallace & Co, 44 bbls apples; J A Graff & Son, 35 do do; W Ferguson, 15 bbls flour; J H Parker, 8 hogsheads bacon, 5 tcs beef, 25 do hams; J & W Fairley, 1 car hay; Lang & McKallip, 25 bbls cement; J C Mattern, 5 hf bbls b water, 5 kegs do do; J C Newsom, 1 car bran; Pgh Tar & Chemical Wks, 50 bbls tar; E Edmundson & Son, 60 bales flax tow; E O Gould & Co, 1 car corn; W Welsh, 10 bbls tobacco; Johnson & Colvin, 25 hf bbls tobacco, 5 qr do do, 15 bxs do do; Walker, Cooper & Co, 25 tcs bacon; Scott & Gisal, 2 cars e corn; A Kirkpatrick & Co, 125 cads tobacco, 5 hhds wax, 30 bxs do; C A Warmcastle, 1 car staves.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Slack & S, 1 car lumber; Central Ref Co, 1 do o o bris; Heath & Speer, 2 do lumber; C G Hussey & Co, 5 do copper; G E Palmer & Co, 2 pails paint, 2 bxs do; C C Baer & Co, 2 bris tobacco, 10 pails do; Cunningham & 1, 3 bxs h ware; Reese, O & Co 3 tcs dried beef; J W Woodwell & Co, 1 lot furniture; S Hamilton, 1 organ; F W Jenkins, 20 bxs starch; Haslage & Co, 1 bx shoulders, 5 tcs do; A F Chain & Co, 1 bale silks; J H Loh & Co, 10 bris beans; Curry & M, 5½ w fish; Head, C & Co, 4 bbls eggs; Arbuckles & Co, 14 c bxs do; Ruston & W, 2 pkgs bags; J H Loh & Co, 19 s bxs; J C Gates, 1 bbl eggs; J Pettit & Co, 25 bxs do; E & C Maginn, 9 bxs; O Barnett, 16 kgs butter; E & C Maginn, 10 do do; McIntire & B, 5 bbls o meal, 10 bxs cheese; J J Pettit & Co, 22 crocks butter; Reisick & Bro, 1 safe; P P M Co, 11 bxs paper; G A Kelley & Co, 2 bbls paper; Frazier, M & Co, 7 bbls paper.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

C L Ice Co, 3 cars ice; Star Fire Brick Co, 3 cars clay; J L Lowrie, 26 cars stone; John Swan, 1 car lime; W J Baughman, 1 car lime; Anderson Galley, 1 car lumber; N B Mace, 1 car lumber; A Holstein, 1 car bark; Penn'a Salt Manufacturing Co, 90 carboys o vit.

Coal Received per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
N Y & C G C Co	79	Armstrong, D & Co	26
Sable Coal Co	29		
Total			134

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

The following are the receipts of pig metal, blooms and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	31	Caughey & H, m	1
Byers, McC & Co, m	6	Mullins & M, s i	1
Dilworth, P & Co, m	5	Sh'nberger, B & Co, o	5
J W Porter, m	11	G s Griscom, s i	1
Chess, S & Co, m	1	Pitts F & I Co, m	11
J Reamer, m	1	Graff, B & Co, m	5
Total			88

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lucy Furnace Co, o	33	Zug & Co, m	2
Sh'berger, B & Co, o	2	Jones & L, m	10
Zug & Co, o	2	Mullins & M, s i	1
McKnight, P & Co, o	2	Isabella F'nace Co, o	22
Lewis, O & P, m	19	Lindsay & McC, m	3
P D Nichols, m	2	Lindsay & McC, o	3
Total			102

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Caughey & H, m	1

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, b	7	Phillips, N & Co, m	6
Nimick & Co, m	1	Graff, B & Co, o	2
Total			16

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BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.
U. S. MAIL LINE.
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LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 4 A. M. and 12 M.
For all Points on the Monongahela River.
STEAMER GENEVA .... CAPT. M. A. COX
STEAMER ELECTOR .... CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN .... CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKS
STEAMER E. BENNETT .... CAPT. P. DONALDSON
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No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.
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For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
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Through receipts given to Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport and Jefferson, and all points Southwest, San Francisco, Cheyenne, Greeley, Colorado Springs, Topeka, Lawrence, St. Joe, Kansas City. Also, to all points on the Upper Mississippi river.
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TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
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CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000.
10,380 PRIZES, amounting to $300,000.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.
The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $32,500, and 32,396 Prizes, amounting to $378,177. Draws every Saturday during the year. Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.
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Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March 1872.
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PRIVILEGE - - - $500,000
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CITY MATTERS.

Slight Fire.

A slight fire occurred yesterday afternoon about three o'clock in the roof of the dwelling No. 20 First avenue. The flames were discovered by workmen in Hartupee's machine shop, and by them were extinguished with but a trifling loss.

A Horrible Death.

Wendell Mertz, the prisoner who attempted to commit suicide in the county jail, a few days ago, by jamming a spoon and stick down his throat, died at his residence, No. 39 Madison street, Allegheny, yesterday morning, after suffering the most intense agony.

Corner Stone Services.

The corner stone of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Homestead, Allegheny county, Pa., will be laid on next Lord's day at four o'clock P. M. The religious services will be conducted by Rev. J. K. Melhorn, pastor of Grace English Lutheran Church, and W. A. Passavant, D.D., of this city.

Window Glass Blowers.

The Window Glass Blowers' Union are holding a secret meeting, on the South Side, and claim to have delegates from every factory in the country. They do not state the object of the meeting, but if they can have their own way they will "run the glass business" to suit themselves.

Bitten by a Dog.

Last evening, at about six o'clock, as Samuel Wheeler, living on Monterey street, Allegheny, was on his way home from his work, he was attacked by a large dog belonging to a neighbor, and very severely bitten in the leg. The dog was at once shut up by its owner, to await the arrival of the policeman who had been sent for to kill it.

Another Acquisition.

Mr. D. M. Jenkins, of the Old Tea House, No. 20 Fifth avenue, has added to his already large force of employees Chee Yoe, a Chinaman, who will have charge of the tea department. Chee Yoe has been employed for a long time in Beaver Falls, and has learned to speak English with tolerable fluency. He is an excellent judge of teas, and can tell at a glance where coloring matter has been used on the leaf.

The Railroad Compromise Fund.

To-morrow afternoon a joint meeting of the Finance Committee and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the retirement of the railroad bonds, will be held in City Hall. A full statement of the condition of the sinking fund will be presented for the information of the Finance Committee and the public, and the bonds now held by the Commissioners will be exchanged for registered bonds.

Burglary.

Yesterday morning it was ascertained that Weil's Exchange on Fifth avenue, opposite the Postoffice, had been entered and robbed of a silk dress, an alpaca dress, an elegant velvet cloak and other articles. The cloak was found at a pawn shop, where it had been pawned by a woman, for five dollars. The woman was found, but she asserted that she had bought the cloak from a man, and was not arrested. The thief has not been found.

Charged With Forgery.

Albert Geisman, a painter in the Second ward, Allegheny, was charged on Tuesday with having forged the name of Alex. Chambers, Esq., to a note for $250. Subsequently two other notes, said to have been forged by Geisman, were produced by other parties, and arrangements were made to arrest Geisman. Yesterday morning, however, he disappeared for parts unknown, leaving only a brief letter to his wife.

In an Oven.

Yesterday the builder of a large bake oven on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, came to grief. The oven had been very nearly completed, and he asked some of his workmen to go inside and clear out the rubbish. They refused, and at length he went in himself for that purpose. While he was in there, the roof of the oven caved in, and the man was buried under a small avalanche of bricks and mortar. He was soon extricated and found to be only slightly hurt. He refused to give his name.

Accident at Union Bridge.

Yesterday morning a man named James Tobin was somewhat hurt by an accident at the trestle work supporting the tram way that runs from Seminary Hill down Grant avenue to the western approach to the new Union Bridge. It appears that a number of laborers were engaged in moving the trestle work, near the Smoky Island abutment, when a heavy piece of timber fell upon Tobin, who is a laborer. He was severely bruised on the arm and cut about the head and face.

The Ben. Franklin's Loss.

One of the papers last evening stated that the losses of the Ben. Franklin Insurance Company by the Chicago fire, amounted to $30,000. Last evening, however, we were shown a telegraphic dispatch from Messrs. Bowman & Waller, the agents of the company at Chicago, stating that the total risks of the Ben. Franklin Company in the burnt district amount to only $3,500, which is a distinction with a decided difference.

Charged With Robbery.

On Tuesday night a ball took place at the saloon of Peter Jacazio, on Mount Washington, and while the ball was in progress a fight took place, and while the fight was in progress a robbery was committed. The money drawer of Mr. Jacazio was robbed of $65. He charged James Dean, a member of the police force, and Louis Kolatka with the robbery, and made information against them therefor. A hearing took place last evening before Deputy Mayor Barker, and the accused were held to bail for Court.

Pleasure Boats on the Allegheny.

The Allegheny river every evening now is studded with pleasure boats which is an indication of the popularity of the healthy exercise of rowing. William and James Reilly, whose boathouse is located at the foot of Eight street have a splendid assortment of craft which they let on the most reasonable terms. The Reilly brothers were the first to introduce pleasure boats on the Allegheny and there business through their courtesy and attention to the wants of their customers has grown to be quite an extensive one.

Fourteenth Ward Committee.

Mr. John Dunlap, chairman of the Fourteenth ward tax-payers' meeting, has appointed the following committee of nine, to select two delegates to represent the ward in the general Executive Committee: Dr. James King, John C. Bidwell, John Moorhead, Isaac Jones, Wm. E. Schmertz, Simon Beymer, Jas. McGinniss, George H. Dauler and John D. Gray. An adjourned meeting of the tax-payers will be held this evening at the Bellefield school house, when the above committee is expected to report their selections.

Man Hurt.

Yesterday a man giving his name as William Adams, arrived at the Mayor's office in Allegheny, on his way from Stewartstown to the County Home. He stated that he was of English birth, but has been many years in this country, living most of the time at Port Huron, Michigan. He was brought up as salesman in a grocery store, but was out of employment, and came into this vicinity in search of work. On Tuesday night he was walking through Stewartstown, and when turning a corner he met a rapidly driven horse and buggy. He tried to get out of the way, but the horse struck him and knocked him some distance. He lay helpless on the ground, and one of the men got out of the buggy and asked if he was hurt. He answered that he was very badly hurt. Without attempting to do anything for him the man got into the buggy again and drove off, leaving him lying on the ground. After a while Adams was able to crawl to a hotel near by, where he was cared for during the night. Yesterday morning a physician dressed his injuries. It was ascertained that, besides receiving severe bruises his jaw was broken. Yesterday a magistrate at Stewartstown gave him an order for admission to the County Home, and sent him to Mr. McGonnigle to be forwarded to that institution. It is out of Mr. McGonnigle's province to send people there, but he will forward the unfortunate man this morning.

THE GERMAN LUTHERANS.

Meeting of the Synod of the Methodist Church.

The Synod of the German Lutheran Church of the Western States assembled yesterday morning in the handsome church edifice, Rev. Hershberger, pastor, on Eighteenth street, South side. The church is handsomely decorated and presents a very fine appearance. The attendance on the opening day was quite large, there being a number of ministers from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and other States.

At the opening of the session, Prof. Laye, of Columbus, Ohio, preached an appropriate sermon.

The Conference was called to order by Rev. Moye, of Cleveland, the Moderator, who conducted the religious exercises, the responses to which were sung by a choir of one hundred voices.

In the afternoon an election was held for presiding officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

President—Prof. W. F. Lehmann, of Columbus.
Vice President—F. A. Brauer, of St. Louis.
Secretary—Rev. T. J. Grotze, of Chicago.
Cashier—Mr. John Eltemiller, of Pittsburgh.
Chaplain—Rev. Ureizer.

After a protracted discussion on the state of the church, the Conference adjourned until this morning.

WEBSTER AVENUE SEWER.

Meeting of Property Holders to Protest Against the Work.

At the Franklin street school house last evening, some thirty or more citizens owning property on Webster avenue west of Fulton street, met for the purpose of protesting against the construction of a sewer on that thoroughfare.

The call for the meeting, signed by quite a number of property holders, was read, after which an organization was effected by the election of the following officers: Chairman, Charles B. Leech; Secretary, J. R. Newman.

The object of the meeting being stated, an expression of the views of those present was had.

It appeared from the discussion that Councils first passed an ordinance providing for the construction of a large brick sewer on Seventh avenue, from Grant street to the Railroad tunnel. For this improvement the present Protestants owning property on Webster avenue were assessed. Subsequently an ordinance was passed extending the sewer up Seventh avenue to Webster avenue, and thence to Fulton street.

The majority of those present at the meeting flatly objected to this extension, claiming that it is entirely unnecessary by reason of the heavy grade of the avenue causing a rapid flow of the waste water and rainfall. On this account they think it is better not to have a sewer on the hill, because without it the gutters, as well as the roadway, are kept perfectly clean.

Other persons thought that it was proper to have the sewer extended up Seventh avenue as far as Webster avenue.

It may be also stated that a number of property holders on the street favor the sewer as ordered.

After the discussion of the subject the meeting appointed a committee to consult attorneys as to whether the work can be stopped, and also a Finance Committee to raise funds in behalf of the movement. The committees appointed are as follows:

To Consult Attorneys—Messrs. Leech, Ebenezer, McKnight, John Gaither, Hastings, J. R. Newman and James Parks.

On Finances—Messrs. Kirk, Sterling and Samuel Scott.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

Prof. Luckey's Plan as Submitted to the National Educational Association.

We have before us a pamphlet containing the proceedings of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association, at their last session in Washington, D. C. One of the leading features of the meeting was the presentation of a paper by Mr. George J. Luckey, Superintendent of this city, "In favor of a uniform plan and form for publishing the principal statistical tables on education." The plan is given in detail, and embraces a series of statements, covering such classifications as are necessary to a full and complete exhibit of all essential details. The plan exhibits care and research in its preparation, and was debated at great length by the distinguished educators present. To give an idea of the discussion, we append a few extracts:

William R. Creery City Superintendent of Baltimore, remarked that he had very little faith in statistics, as they were generally 'cooked up' to suit the circumstances. He said.

I have had the question put to me as to the cost of education per pupil in the city of Baltimore. I have said in reply, "Upon what basis did you wish me to calculate the cost? Shall I include salaries, rents, ground rents, books and stationery, incidentals, interest on cost of buildings? Or shall I omit some of these charges? I can calculate it just as you wish and make the cost per pupil all the way from $10 to $25 per annum. If I wish to make the cost per pupil small, I take a large divisor and a small dividend; that is, I take all the pupils who have been in during the year for a divisor, and only a part of the total cost for a dividend. The truth is, as things are now, the calculation of cost is a kind of sliding scale, to be used as superintendents find it necessary. Superintendents are sometimes publicly attacked about the expenses of their schools. They must frequently defend themselves by using the statistics of other cities. How important is it, then, that these statistics should be made up in some generally known way. We should have a common language on statistics, that could be understood, on the mere reading, by any one of ordinary intelligence.

Hon. J. D. Philbrick, City Superintendent of Boston, said:

I listened with great satisfaction to the able paper presented by Superintendent Luckey. I like his idea of simplifying our statistics, including only those about which we can be certain. * * * * The fundamental element which we want, I think, is the number of children who are due at school. What is the enumeration of the children who ought to go to school? There is great diversity in regard to the age at which this enumeration is taken, and I hope General Eaton, our admirable national Commissioner, will fix upon some age for the enumeration of the children, which shall be recommended as the proper age for education in the public schools of the different States. If we can begin by having the school age the same in all the States, we shall have one element upon which we can begin our comparisons.

Hon. J. P. Wickersham, our State Superintendent, made a speech on the subject, of which the following is a summary: We want to know, by some reliable means: First, how many children there are; secondly, how many are enrolled in the schools; thirdly, the attendance. We want to ascertain these things uniformly, and I hope the Commissioner of Education may promulgate some form that we may adopt in every State and city, and that we may have uniform statistics. I do not care how they are gathered, whether in one way or another; but they should all be gathered in the same way, so that we may tell one story in all the States, and that a truthful story.

Gen. Eaton, among other things, said:

I do not believe that it is possible to obtain, and I feel more and more certain that it is not desirable to try to obtain, this uniformity in details; but I feel also more and more the absolute necessity of uniformity in certain particulars. Now, one State can go as far down as it chooses in reckoning its children as subject to education for its own purposes and just as high as it chooses; but, when it wishes to bring itself into comparison with other States, there must be a uniform figure. If you choose to have no limit for local purposes, very well; but, if you will designate the age, as five or six, as the limit in one direction, and make the limit in the other direction fifteen or sixteen, let those limits be uniform in all the States, and you will have a basis of comparison. * * The labor in this direction cannot be described; and yet, with all these difficulties, you are so anxious, and other educational officers are so anxious, to make some accurate tally and know where we are, and whether going forward or backward in intelligence and virtue, that I think you will be pleased to be assured of what we see at our Bureau, viz.: a steady improvement in our educational systems and in the fullness of our tabulation of results.

The subject was further discussed, and referred to the Committee on Statistics. At a subsequent day, the committee reported progress, and owing to the importance of the subject obtained leave to be continued, with the hope that they would be able to report at the August meeting, at Detroit, Michigan.

THE WEHAWKEN FIRE.

Meeting of Pittsburgh Insurance Companies Yesterday—Full Statement of the Pittsburgh Losses.

Yesterday morning the representatives of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny insurance companies interested in the recent oil fire at Wehawken, N. J., held a meeting at the office of the Artisans' Company, for the purpose of making out a full statement of their losses and taking measures for their adjustment.

The following table exhibits the classified losses of the Pittsburgh companies:

ON THE WEHAWKEN DOCKS, BUILDINGS AND PIERS.	
Western	$2,500
Pittsburgh	2,500
Citizens'	2,500
People's	1,250
City	1,250
Artisans'	1,250
Allegheny	1,250
Allemania	1,250
Monongahela	1,250
Federal	1,250
Teutonia	1,250
South Side	1,250
Humboldt	1,250
	$20,000

ON OIL IN TANKS.	
Pittsburgh	$5,000
Western	4,000
People's	2,750
Citizens'	2,500
City	2,500
Artisans'	2,500
Allegheny	3,000
Allemania	2,500
Boatman's	3,000
Iron City	2,500
Pennsylvania	3,000
Teutonia	2,000
Ben Franklin	2,750
Total	$38,000

ON EMPTY BARRELS.	
Boatman's	$2,000
National	2,000
Federal	1,250
Total	$5,250

RECAPITULATION.	
On docks, buildings and piers	$20,000
On oil in tanks	38,000
On empty barrels	5,250
Total	$63,250

It was agreed, at the meeting, to appoint Major W. G. McCandless, of the Continental Company, who is now in the East, the representative of the Pittsburgh companies in the matter, to act on their behalf.

THE CITY TAXES

No Extension of Time Beyond August 1st.

Some of the newspapers, and public speakers on the tax question, have been urging the City Treasurer to extend the time for receiving the taxes, with the five per cent. discount. However desirable this might be, in a time like the present, it cannot be done. The agitation of the matter has resulted from the misapprehension of the law, and it is very unfortunate that there has been anything said on the subject. The act of April 18, 1873, "for the more safe and speedy collection" of the city taxes (second section) reads as follows:

The taxes and water rents now collected in the office of said treasurer (of Pittsburgh), which are assessed on real estate and business, not including street and sewer assessments, shall be returned to the City Treasurer on or before the first day of June in each and every year, and the same shall be payable at the office of said Treasurer between the first day of June and the first day of August, after which date it shall be the duty of said Treasurer to issue his warrants to collectors in the manner now prescribed by law, to collect the taxes remaining unpaid after said first day of August, on which the sum of ten per centum shall be added for expenses of collection. The bonds of collectors of taxes shall be approved by the Finance Committee of Councils before they receive duplicates.

Whether this law be wise or unwise, it is very plain and specific. Without setting the act aside, as of no force and effect, there can be no extension of time. The anticipated extension has caused a large diminution in the receipts at the Treasurer's office, and when the fact comes to be generally understood that there can be no further time granted, there will be such a rush that it is feared all cannot be attended to promptly. The receipts, we understand, have fallen off from some $60,000 per day, to about one-tenth that sum. It must be borne in mind that payment before August 2d means *fifteen per cent. saved*. If not paid on or before Saturday, August 1st., the accounts go into the hands of the collectors, with ten per cent added. If paid before that date, five per cent. discount is allowed. Those who have the money at command, should pay at once and get out of the way of those who are not so fortunate, and may have to put off paying until near the last. All should make it a point to pay, if possible, as the amount saved is worth looking after. Attention is called to the official notice of the Treasurer, to be found elsewhere.

THE MINERSVILLE SCHOOLS.

Complaints About Their Management—A Citizens' Meeting.

There appears to be trouble in the School Board of the Minersville district, Thirteenth ward, and in consequence complaints have been made regarding the management of the affairs there. The charges are that a member of the Board took a contract under the name of another for supplying furniture, and that through the member referred to and the Principals of the schools, purchases have been made without the authority of the Board. At a meeting of citizens held on Tuesday evening the matter was discussed and three members of the Board made explanations. The secretary, however, declined to give figures relating to the furniture contract, but expressed a willingness to show the whole accounts. It appeared from the statements made, that so far as the Principal was concerned the complaints were groundless. He had purchased carpet for the hall platform, but it was paid for out of the receipts of an exhibition had. He also purchased an organ necessary for the school, and asked the Board for aid in the payment thereof, but in case of refusal agreed to be responsible.

The following resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, This meeting was called by the citizens to investigate certain charges in connection with the alleged illegal purchase of school furniture; and,

WHEREAS, The School Directors have failed to put in an appearance; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the Thirteenth ward, in public meeting assembled, do hereby denounce the School Board for their refusal to give an account of their alleged illegal action.

Resolved, That the practice of one member of a school Board and the principal purchasing school furniture is irregular, and calculated to lead to fraud, and that it exhibits a criminal negligence in the transaction of the business of said Board.

Resolved, That the School Board be instructed to refuse payment for the purchase of furniture, or any extras that may be added to it.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be instructed to ascertain if the President of the said School Board has the authority to sign certain receipts for bonds issued in favor Edward Flynn.

Resolved, That as it has transpired that a quorum is rarely ever present at meetings of the Board, that those who will not attend to the duties imposed upon them be requested to resign.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds were filed for record with County Recorder Richardson since our last report:

Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company to Louis J. Aaron, June 13th, 1874; lot No. 4 on Woodlawn avenue, Homestead Park, Chartiers township, 80x150 feet....$1,250

Asher Vankirk to Seventerth Strachan, March 24, 1874; lot on Walnut street, McKeesport, 8x122 feet....$850

Benjamin M. Hoffman to Thomas M. Fife, November 14, 1873; lot on Mill street, Noblestown, containing 14 16-100 perches....$1,200

George G. McClintock to Fanny McClintock, July 14th, 1874; quit claim of tract of land in Richland township....$10

James A. Langton to A. J. Parsons, April 29th, 1873; quit claim to tract of land in Chartiers township....$1

Wm. Thaw to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, February 20th, 1874; lot bounded by Liberty street, Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets and Spring alley, city, 264x160 feet.

James D. McKee to Joseph S. Pearson, June 6th, 1874; lot on Fremont street, Second ward, Allegheny, 30x148 feet, 8 inches....$6,700

John H. Bailey, assignee of Nicholas Miller, bankrupt, to Peter Schlegel, March 21st, 1874; lot on Nineteenth street, Twentieth ward, city, 20x72 feet....$1,600

Jonathan Gallagher to Allegheny Tenth ward School District, April 20th, 1874; lot corner of Milroy and Vine avenues, Tenth ward, Allegheny, 150x200 feet....$5,000

Ed. W. H. Schenley to Frazier Bros., March 13th, 1874; lease for twenty-two years on lot and premises on Diamond street, near Cherry alley, Second ward, city, 20x110 feet, at annual rent of $8 33 till April 1st, 1875; at $25 for next five years; at $100 next five years; and at six per cent. of value of ground thereafter till time of lease expires; all taxes and assessments to be paid by lessees.

Edward C. Negley to Robert D. Beatty, July 7th, 1874; lot on Broad street, Nineteenth ward, city, 52x180 feet....$5,000

E. C. P. Wetzell to Henry Sunshine, July 5th, 1873; lot on Lincoln avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, Twenty-seventh ward, city, 122x180 feet....$9,000

Same to same, December 31, 1873; lot on Josephine street, near Twenty-fourth street, Twenty-fifth ward, city, 20x120 feet....$900

Thos. S. Shields et al., executors of Eliza Shields, deceased, to Rebecca B. and Hannah Shields, May 14, 1874; lot in Leet township, containing 1 88 100 acres....$2,685

Manly M. Tilton to J. B. Boyer, July 13, 1874; lot No. 31 in Sands & Adair's plan of lots in Sewickley....

Henry Wheeler to Jane Smith, July 10, 1874; lot on Sandusky street above Hemlock, Third ward, Allegheny, 23x96 feet....$5,000

Thomas Mellon to John Perchment, June 12, 1874; lots Nos. 20-24 in O'Hara's plan on Ellsworth avenue, Twentieth ward, city, 100x100 feet....$5,000

Henry Ashton to Wm. E. Marfell, March 21, 1874; lot No. 3 Marfell's plan in Mansfield, 30 feet 3 inches x 25 feet....$355

James H. Graham to James Walton, July 18, 1873; lot on Perrysville Plank Road, Tenth ward, Allegheny, containing 37 8-10 perches....$250

James H. Reed to Eleanor H. Crosky, August 27, 1873; lot on Bedford avenue, Eleventh ward, city, 127x20 feet....$1,500

Martin Dietrich to C. Otto Renz, June 16, 1874; lot on corner of Center avenue and Crawford street, Sixth ward, city, 24x106 feet 5 inches....$3,370

Henry J. Beurmann to Rosina Dora Beurmann, May 15, 1874; quit claim....$1 00

John Kaiser, guardian of R. D. Beurmann, to C. Otto Renz, June 16, 1874; one-sixth part of above lot....$675

John R. McCune et ux., Alfred Patterson and James Hopkins et ux., to William A. Reed, April 7, 1874; lot on Sixth street, north of Penn avenue, Fourth ward, city....$35,000

U. S. B. & L. Association to Samuel B. Waughter, March 3, 1874; lot No. 63 in Leetsdale, Leet township, 120x50 feet....$400

THE POLICE COMMITTEE.

Meeting Last Evening—Various Matters Considered.

Last evening the Police Committee of Councils held a regular monthly meeting in the Common Council chamber, Mr. Duff occupying the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, Mr. McCord voting against the approval, on the ground that a quorum of the committee had not voted on the resolution to reduce the force twenty-five men.

The Committee at their last meeting decided to approve the appointment on the sub list of twenty-five men discharged, excepting three men, on condition that they comply with the ordinance by filling up the proper papers and observing their forms, but the prescribed papers were not presented last evening.

Chairman Duff stated that the Chief told two of the discharged men, who had applied for blanks, that it was not necessary to fill out the papers, and that is the reason the papers were not properly made out and presented before the Committee this evening, as the others had not applied for the blanks after the Chief's statement.

On motion the Clerk was instructed to send for the Chief, in order that he might explain his conduct.

Mr. Brown stated that the Mayor had taken off the Lawrenceville men, so that during the night only two men are on duty in that district. The district extends from Thirty-second street to the Sharpsburg bridge, a distance of four miles. He thought officers could have been taken from other districts with less risk to property, and to our citizens.

Mr. Thompson offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested in those cases where he has discharged patrolmen who were on the night force, to supply their places from the patrolmen now performing duty during the day. Adopted.

The claim of Officer Anthony Kennedy for pay while off duty from injuries received in the line of his duty, was referred to the Committee on Claims and Complaints.

A communication was read from the West Pittsburgh Gas Company, stating that the street lamps had not been cleaned for a long time, and the burners consequently do not allow a free escape of gas, and the dirty glass allows but a small amount of light to emanate therefrom.

The communication was received and filed, and the chief was instructed to give the matter immediate attention.

Mr. Rosewell directed the attention of the committee to the filthy condition of the Twelfth ward station house. The matter was referred to a sub-committee.

The contract entered into between the city and Messrs. Boyle & McGlinchey for taking care of the Black Maria team, was read and referred to the City Solicitor for examination and report.

Clerk Hartzell reported that eight bills approved by the committee had been presented to the Controller, and that he refused to issue warrants for them.

Mr. Zern moved that the City Controller be requested, in every case where he disapproved of a bill approved by the committee, to report said bills to the committee with his reasons for disapproving them.

Some discussion was had on the action of the Controller, in which Mr. Meyer suggested that if the Controller were the committee that this body had better resign. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Milligan offered a resolution inquiring why Captain Irwin had not made out a descriptive roll of the police force. Resolution adopted.

There being no further business, the committee adjourned, Chief Irwin not having made his appearance.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Man Killed Instantly in Allegheny.

Yesterday morning a man named Abner Lane, who resided at No. 42 Robinson street, Allegheny, was instantly killed while at work at the corner of Federal street and Stockton avenue in that city. The deceased was in the employ of Messrs. Updegraff & Co., and was engaged in roofing Gray's building at the northwest corner of Federal street and Stockton avenue, occupied by T. H. Klages, jeweler. While on the sidewalk a piece of the iron cornice, weighing fully fifty pounds, fell upon him, crushing in his skull and causing instant death. The body of the deceased was removed to his late residence on Robinson street, where an inquest was held by Coroner McCalin. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased leaves a wife and four children. The cause of the fall of the iron ornament has not been ascertained.

Says He Was Robbed.

This morning, at about half-past one o'clock a man who gave his name as John Martin, and who said he lived at Frankstown, came to the Central Station House and said that he had been robbed of his pocket-book containing $485. He said that at about half-past twelve o'clock he went into a Penn street drinking house and called for a drink, at the same time pulling out his pocketbook. There were three other men in the saloon, and one of them asked him if he was going to treat the crowd. He said no, when they knocked him down, took his pocketbook from him and then kicked him into the street. A man accompanied him to the station house who said he was passing and saw Martin thrust into the street, but knew nothing of the robbery. Martin could tell nothing as to who robbed him, so nothing was done in the premises.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JUDGE McCANDLESS, of the United States District Court, arrived home from Bedford Springs yesterday evening.

THE Pittsburgh Gas Company is laying a ten inch pipe for the Court House, the old one not being large enough to supply the demand.

YESTERDAY Charles Winzell, of Pittsburgh, handed to Secretary McGonnigle the sum of $25, as a contribution to the Allegheny Relief Fund.

INFORMATIONS have been made before Alderman Anderson by ex-police officer Sayers against a number of the proprietresses of of houses of prostitution.

A YOUNG man from Allegheny was killed on Monday by falling under a hay wagon and being run over on his mother's farm in Pine township. His name was not learned.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Esq., formerly editor of the COMMERCIAL, but now extensively engaged in sugar planting near Jacksonville, Fla., is expected to visit Pittsburgh in October next.

OFFICER POTTS, indicted for the murder of George Edgar, was released on bail yesterday, his mother giving the necessary security, $2,000. He will be tried at the September term.

THE Republican County Executive Committee will meet this afternoon, when, we understand, Jacob Reese, Chairman, on account of his pressing business will resign. His successor has not been named.

YESTERDAY morning a horse attached to a cart backed too far into the Monongahela river at the foot of Wood street, and the animal narrowly escaped drowning. The horse and cart belong to Frank Ardary.

THE following named gentlemen have been chosen Directors of the International Bank, for the ensuing year: W. H. Mechling, John Watt, William Neeb, J. C. Anderson, William McKee, W. W. McGregor, Stephen Mercer, Thomas Booth and Thomas Smith.

THE Orphans' Home at Butler will be dedicated to-day, and an excursion party will attend from this city. A battalion of the Duquesne Grays and the Great Western Band will be in attendance. The excursion train will leave the West Penn depot, Allegheny, at 7 A. M. sharp.

POSTMASTER NEGLEY yesterday received a circular from Norfolk, Va., that all the Northern and Southern mails, including registered letters, due there at 6:30 P. M., July 9th, via Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, was destroyed by fire *en route*. The announcement is made in order that those missing letters, due at Norfolk at the date mentioned, may know the explanation.

JOHN McGINN, who got out of the Work House about a week ago, was yesterday morning sent back there from Sharpsburg. As he left the train at Claremont, he turned suddenly upon the constable, and knocked him into a hole beside the railroad. The constable was too quick for him, however, and seized him almost instantly. McGinn then kicked him in the ribs, but after a severe struggle, he was overpowered.

YESTERDAY a German left his wagon standing on Duquesne Way, while he attended the horse market on Irwin street. In his absence two men drove away in the wagon and presently the German saw them returning. He asked them why they drove his wagon away, and was told that it was none of his business, and was also attacked and badly beaten by the two men and two or three of their friends. No arrests were made.

J. C. TERRY, a young man with a cut on his forehead, appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday and stated that he had been knocked down and robbed in a street car! He had been over in Pleasant Valley, Allegheny, on business, and took passage on car No. 33, Pleasant Valley Railway, to return to the city. He says there were several persons in the car when he got in, but he paid no particular attention to them. He was suddenly struck a severe blow on the forehead, and fell forward on the floor of the car. When he recovered himself he found that he had been robbed of about thirty-four dollars.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Pittsburgh's Insurance Losses—Burning of the St. James Hotel, Owned by Pittsburghers.

The losses sustained by Pittsburgh Insurance Companies by the great fire in Chicago cannot, of course, be definitely stated so soon after the calamity. Several of the companies, including the Allemania, Armenia and Ben Franklin have agencies in Chicago, and some have risks to large amounts, but just what proportion of their risks was in the burned district, cannot be positively stated. The Allemania yesterday morning received a dispatch to the effect that their losses would foot up about $36,000, but later in the day received another dispatch conveying the welcome intelligence that the amount had been overstated, including risks on property that has not been destroyed. The losses of the company will not exceed $10,000, and may fall below that amount. The Armenia Company was at first announced to have lost $10,000, but a dispatch received from their agent yesterday afternoon, stated that an examination of the books yesterday showed that the risks of the company within the fire limits did not exceed $1,500. The Ben. Franklin Company, of Allegheny, was published, last evening as having suffered to the amount of $30,000. We were last evening shown a dispatch from the company's agents in Chicago, stating that the total risks of the company in the burnt district did not exceed $3,500.

As our readers are aware, one of the buildings destroyed by the fire was the St. James Hotel, at the corner of State and Van Buren streets, owned by Messrs. Watson and King of this city. The St. James Hotel was destroyed by the great fire, and the building burned yesterday had been erected on the old site. It was a fine four story brick building, erected at a cost of $120,000. It had been occupied only a year, and was very popular, having been constantly full of guests since it was opened. The hotel proper, and all the stores in the building had been rented on long leases, and the loss to Messrs. Watson and King will consist in being deprived of their rent until the building can be replaced. This will be done as speedily as possible, as the gentlemen express themselves as being not at all discouraged by their experiences with Chicago hotel property. The great fire which destroyed their former hotel on the same site, swept outwards in one direction, until it reached their property and destroyed it, and was checked almost immediately afterwards. The great fire of Tuesday night swept along in a direction *opposite* to the first until it reached the hotel and destroyed it, and was checked in the immediate neighborhood. We sincerely hope that, if Chicago must keep on having great conflagrations, the next one may not spread in the direction of the St. James Hotel at all. The owners were insured to the amount of $75,000, of which $45,000 was held in this city, and distributed among the following companies: M. & M., $5,000; People's, $5,000; Pittsburgh, $5,000; Western, $5,000; Boatman's, $5,000; Artisans', $5,000; Citizens', $5,000; National, $5,000; Cash, $2,500; Iron City, $2,500. The remaining insurance was held in the Phœnix, London, Girard, Traders', and Ætna.

THE ALLEGHENY CONFLAGRATION.

Interesting Statement of Losses, Insurance, &c., by the Fire Marshal.

Fire Marshal Livingstone has, after much labor, prepared a complete list of individuals and firms who were losers by the late conflagration in Allegheny City, together with the amount of loss of each and the insurance, so far as could be ascertained. Following is a recapitulation:

Value of property of all kinds, ground excepted, in the fire	$375,050
Value of property of all kinds in the fire destroyed	245,327
Value of property of all kinds saved	$129,723
Value of property of all kinds insured	$152,645
Value of property of all kinds insured and saved	40,000
Value of property of all kinds insured and lost	$112,645
Value of property of all kinds destroyed	$245,327
Value of property of all kinds destroyed and insured, say	112,645
Value of property of all kinds destroyed and not insured	$132,682

In most cases the value and loss of property is based on estimates made by owners of same, and where owners could not be found the estimates are generally made from information obtained from parties belonging to the burnt district. Nearly all the poorer classes living in alleys and courts were uninsured, and most of them could not be found. A number of these people were away from home spending the Fourth when the fire occurred, and as a consequence, their property was not well cared for, and much of it that was burnt was mislaid or stolen. But few of the insured losses have been adjusted yet.

Mixed.

This morning two men, one of them named Henry Meyers, and the other an Italian who gave his name as Frank Roland, which it probably is not, were brought to the Central Station House, Myers on a charge of drunkenness, and Roland for disorderly conduct. It is stated that Meyers went to Roland's house on horseback to see if his wife was there, and the Italian came out and struck the questioning husband in the face. Thereupon both were arrested, and at the lock-up Meyers tried to have Roland let off. Meyers himself was locked up for drunkenness and Roland was released on depositing $50 for his appearance. Not long afterwards Mrs. Meyers made her appearance at the lockup and wanted her husband let out, and so excited was she that she fell in a fit and it was only after protracted exertions that she was brought to herself, and then she positively refused to leave the place, declaring that she would stay there until her husband was released, and there she still remained at last accounts.

Too Lively.

This morning two women, giving their names as Mollie Wilson and Ella Lewis, were brought to the lockup, from the Rush House, for disorderly conduct. They had been indulging in very lively demonstrations in the neighborhood of the hotel mentioned, and had capped the climax by pulling out revolvers and threatening to shoot some men who had displeased them. They were locked up.

Pittsburgh Monumental

Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street.

DODDS & CASKEY.

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above-named apparatus the wants of the trade have been carefully studied, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, strength and durability are combined with unequaled workmanship and elegance of design. Before purchasing, please call and examine our samples or send for catalogue. We are able to present many new and elegant designs, and this season have many novel features to produce never before brought out. We also deal in every article appertaining to the business, more specially a full line of extra choice fruit essences of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,
Lemon,	Pineapple,	Sarsaparilla,
Strawberry,	Orange,	Fruit Acid,
Orgeat,	Sherbet,	Peach,
Nectar,	Hock,	Rose,
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Blackberry.

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a good apparatus—viz: purity of production. This has had our closest attention. Every part coming in contract with soda water or syrups is thoroughly coated with pure silver or block tin. Don't forget to call at McClarren & McKennan's drug store, No. 85 Market street, Pittsburgh.

A Mammoth Dispensary.

From the St. Louis Republican.

"Among the notable physicians of this country, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., stands deservedly high. He has obtained professional eminence through strictly legitimate means, and fully deserves the enviable reputation which he enjoys. A thorough and careful preparation for his calling and extensive reading, during a long and unusually large practice, have made him extraordinary successful in his private practice, and gained the commendation even of his professional brethren. By devoting his attention mainly to certain specialties he has been rewarded in a very great degree, and in these lines is recognized as a leader. Not a few of his preparations compounded for these special cases have been adopted, and are used in their private practice by physicians throughout the country, and his pamphlets and larger works upon these subjects have been welcomed as valuable additions to medical literature, and placed among the regular text-books of many medical schools. Acknowledgment of the services which he has performed for medical science has been made by presentations of degrees from two of the first medical institutions of the land, and by the translation of several of his works into German, Spanish and other foreign languages. The increasing demand for his specifics sometimes since necessitated the opening of a regular dispensary for their preparation, and from a small beginning the business of this establishment has now grown to mammoth proportions. Thus during the three months ending March 31, 1874, the sum expended for postage alone, not to speak of that paid on newspapers, amounted to $2,080 70. Over a hundred persons are employed in the various departments, and a corps of able and skilled physicians are retained as an advisory board in difficult cases. Elsewhere in to-day's *Republican* a whole page is devoted to a communication from Dr. Pierce, setting forth something of the history and details of this vast establishment, which will be found not uninteresting reading." d&*

The New Colonade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., has lines of street cars to all portions of the city, passing a short distance from its doors.

Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch"

saves the housekeeper trouble and money, and gives a satisfaction that no other starch does.

THE BEST STARCH.—CHICAGO, March 15, 1871.—I am using Duryeas' Starch in my laundry, and I find it superior to all others that have come within my notice. It is the whitest, gives a clearer finish, and takes less starch for the same quantity of work than any I have ever used. I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Duryeas' starch to all starch consumers.

H. WILSON,
Proprietor Wilson's Laundry, 299 State street. TThs

Carpets! Carpets!

Those desiring to purchase carpets, oil cloths shades, etc., either by wholesale or retail, should not fail to visit the establishment of Messrs. Welty Brothers, No. 106 Federal street, Allegheny, who have on hand a most complete stock, embracing all the newest patterns and most fashionable styles of goods. Country dealers visiting the city should by all means call and examine the goods. Those having rooms to carpet cannot find a better stock from which to select, or more favorable prices. Those living in the city or vicinity can have the carpets made and laid upon the floors, if they so desire.

House and Sign Painting,

The best and cheapest in the city, at John T. Gray's, No. 54 Ninth street. TThs.

Summer Suits.

In this sweltering weather, light garments are essential to health and comfort, and the best place that we know of to get a neat fitting, elegant and comfortable summer suit is at the well-known merchant tailoring establishment of Mr. B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street. He has a fine stock of goods from which to select, and his prices are very reasonable.

Elegant Parlor Furniture.

Messrs. W. B. McLean & Co., Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street, make a specialty of parlor and office furniture, and offer superior inducements to purchasers. Call and examine.

Long Branch and the Library.

Although the season is yet early, and Gen. Grant has not arrived at Long Branch, the demand for tickets for the next Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky is unexampled. Every visitor inquires whether there is an office at the "Branch," and sends at once to the office in New York City, or to the home office in Louisville for tickets, which are to have chances in the 20,000 grand gifts, and the distribution of $2,500,000 on the 31st of July.

Money Saved is Money Earned;

and any one using Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch" and "Improued Corn Starch" *will* save money. TThs.

Furniture—Wholesale and Retail.

Full and complete assortment of the best styles of furniture, at W. B. McLean & Co.'s, 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BEECHER-TILTON.

Investigation Beyond Beecher's Control.

MOULTON'S STATEMENT MODIFIED.

Tilton Will Make His Sworn Statement and Take the Case to Court.

A FEW WORDS FROM MRS. TILTON.

"Henceforth Our Paths Are Apart."

NO LETTING UP BY THE COMMITTEE.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says that the members of the Beecher Investigating Committee to-day stated positively and without reservation or qualification, that Mr. Beecher's demand for an investigation was made in the fullest good faith, that he expected and desired the most thorough possible examination into the scandal; and they furthermore stated that, even if Mr. Beecher were not acting in good faith and was desirous of such a compromise with Mr. Tilton as would close Mr. Tilton's mouth, it would be impossible for him to effect it. The investigation has gone beyond Mr. Beecher's power to control it, and whatever there may be at the bottom of the scandal, and no matter whom or how much it injures, the facts, so far as lies in the power of the Committee, shall be brought to light. Another member of the Committee stated that Mr. Beecher did not authorize Mr. Moulton to say that he concurred in the statement read by the latter before the Committee, and that the following words in the statement, as published, were not in the original read before the Committee, but interpreted by Mr. Moulton before publication: "Which I have read to Mr. Tilton and to Mr. Beecher, which both deem honorable, and in the fairness and propriety of which, so far as I am concerned, they both concur."

THE CASE IS FOR THE COURTS.

Mr. Tilton's friends say it is idle to talk to him of compromise. Nothing can stop the case, except the total surrender of the Committee. Mr. Tilton has already taken eminent legal advice as to the best method of carrying his case (where, in his judgment, it belongs) into the courts. Mr. Tilton regards the Committee and its report as a mere incident in the future development of the case; that the interest involved are so great that they can properly only be settled in conformity with the rules that govern courts where testimony is taken under oath. Mr. Tilton will meet the Committee next Monday.

THE "ARGUS" SAYS:

"Mr. Tilton is in a tight place, and he realizes it. Mr. Beecher would not permit any one to broach the subject of a compromise at this stage of affairs, and the Committee have scouted the idea. They have already heard enough to convince them that Tilton has a weak case, and that he is at present longing to avoid an issue. Mrs. Tilton remains at the residence of Edward J. Overington. Mr. Overington's residence has been visited by numberless newspaper men, but the lady has quietly declined to talk with any representative of the press. Mr. Overington reports that Mrs. Tilton informed Mr. Tilton on Saturday morning last, that in consequence of the course he had taken, 'henceforth their paths were apart.'"

TILTON INTERVIEWED.

The *Union* has the following:

Mr. Tilton, in an interview to-day, said: "The first intimation I had of the existence of the Beecher Investigating Committee was an announcement made to me last Thursday night by Mrs. Tilton, who informed me, on her coming in after having been, as I supposed, spending a social evening with some friend, that by Mr. Beecher's advice, communicated to her through his lawyer, she had just been before such a Committee and had answered some questions put to her in advance by that lawyer for the purpose of clearing Mr. Beecher of charges and imputations made against him by the public papers in connection with her name. She had been informed, she told me, that her testimony if given as requested would put an end to the trouble, and she was willing to say anything for the cause of peace and religion."

In answer to the question whether the case was to be compromised, Mr. Tilton said: "I know nothing of future events. I only know my present duty, which is to make the sworn statement which I have promised to the Committee of the exact facts in the case. I have tried for four years, using my best wit, which has proved small in endeavoring to cloak and conceal the facts which are now to be divulged. The responsibility of divulging them belongs not to me, for I would rather keep them burried. This responsibility belongs to Mr. Beecher, who has commissioned six men of his own Church to examine into the facts, which, when they are made known, will put an end to Mr. Beecher's ministry, show him to have been guilty of a degree of criminality which the world little suspects, and to have attempted to shield himself by putting forth another man's breast as the armor which was to receive the blame. As to compromises I know nothing. I shall accept none. It is a day of battle and death."

SARATOGA.

The Boat Races and Base Ball Match—Princeton Wins the Freshman Race—Yale Takes the Single Scull and Base Ball Championships.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 15.—Owing to the roughness of the water, the freshman and single scull champion races to-day were postponed from half-past three o'clock to between five and six o'clock. Long before the time fixed, the places assigned to spectators were all filled, and there were in the village hundreds anxious to secure conveyance to the lake. Every conceivable vehicle was brought into requisition, and at all prices, from fifty cents a seat to fifteen and twenty dollars for a hack, which sum the horses and all, at auction, would scarcely bring. The accommodations offered spectators were very poor. Ladies richly dressed were obliged to drag their dresses over a temporary bridge which, at every step, brought the water up over their shoes.

FRESHMAN CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.

The programme was that the single scull race would take place first. Between five and six o'clock the usual signal guns fired at the starting point down the lake were heard, and at length it was announced that the contestants had started. Soon they were seen, and then it was found that the freshman championship six-oared race was on. Shortly afterward, it was seen that Yale was ahead, Brown next, and Princeton in the rear. These positions were maintained for nearly two miles, when Brown made a spurt. Yale made a tremendous effort and, in about a dozen pulls, shot ahead three or four lengths. The last of the three miles was then reached, and Princeton, holding her position on the west side of the lake, a few lengths in rear of Brown, shot ahead with great speed. In half a dozen strokes Princeton overhauled Yale, and in a few minutes lapped on her. Yale now having shaken off Brown, saw in dismay Princeton coming up the home stretch like a race horse, and tried to equal the pace of her new contestant, but her strokes were not so powerful as they were when challenged by Brown. Besides, Yale was off on the east side of the lake, where the ending of the line of the course was further off than on the west side, up which Princeton was dashing in a bee line. Yale turned her head to shorten the run. On came Princeton, gaining at every stroke, and crossing the line about two feet ahead. The starting and ending lines were diagonally across the lake, so that a boat coming up to the ending line on one side of the lake has a much greater distance to make than one on the other side. Hence the contestants aimed for the spot where the line was drawn towards the starting point. The race was then given to the Princeton and the Princeton colors was hoisted on the flagstaff above that of the Yale. But the decision was disputed, and it was stated that a reconsideration would be granted. In the meantime Brown, who was abont twenty lengths behind, having given the race up when Yale shook them off, made a wide circuit and went to quarters. The Judges finally decided that Princeton won the race in 18:12¼. The dispute originated in the fact that the Princeton's came in outside the stake boat. It was found that they had to do so, or be cut in two by Yale.

THE SINGLE SCULL RACE,

it was thought, was postponed, and many of the spectators left the scene, but about seven o'clock the signal gun was heard and the boats of Cornell, Yale and Harvard were seen flying from the starting point. On they came, with Yale in the lead, Harvard closely pressing her, and Cornell falling off every stroke. Yale was in the middle, but on a straight line for the signal boat for the ending. Harvard was on the west, but hugged close to her opponent. On reaching the second mile and home stretch, it was evident that Wilcox, of Yale, had the race, and he came in handsomely one short length ahead. The winner was greeted with cheer upon cheer for his victory. Time, for the two miles—14 minutes, 12¼ seconds.

BASE BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the second game of base ball between the Yales and Harvards, the latter were defeated by 8 to 3. The Yale thus winning two games, takes the College championship.

Boston to Chicago.

BOSTON, July 15.—The following dispatch was sent to-day:

CITY HALL, BOSTON, July 15.

To His Honor Mayor Colvin, Chicago.

Our citizens deeply sympathize with your people in the losses and suffering caused by the present fire. Can we do anything to alleviate your misfortune? Boston is ready now, as ever, to extend a helping hand to her sister city of Chicago.

[Signed] SAMUEL COBB, Mayor.

Dispatches of a similar tone were also sent by Chief Savage, of the Boston police, and Secretary Deming, of the Young Men's Christian Association.

STATE NEWS.

Warren is to have a new lock-up.

Reading has an Anti-Treating Society.

Philadelphia clubs play match games of croquet.

Picnics last three days in Cambria county.

Allentown has two hundred and sixty peanut stands.

Nude females run foot races on the island at Reading.

A number of mills in Delaware county have started on full time.

The new Episcopal church edifice at Warren is about completed.

Cherries are a "drug" in the Johnstown market at four cents a quart.

Luzerne has just sent her champion incendary to the lunatic asylum.

Daniel L. Rhone, of Wilkesbarre, has obtained a patent for an ærial boat.

Hugh Anderson, Esq., died at his residence in Beaver, last week, aged four-score years.

Great excitement has prevailed at Northumberland, on account of animals affected with hydrophobia.

The case of Herrington, editor of the Williamsport *Ranger*, is expected to come up at Erie next week.

Mrs. Annie Snare died at her residence in Lincoln township, Huntingdon county, on the 4th inst., aged eighty years.

Adam Puwelle, a wealthy resident of Reading, drowned himself in the canal there on Monday. Mental aberration.

"Down-right, double-breasted, jaw-breaking profanity" annoys the good people of Conshohocken when they walk abroad.

Captain Snowwhite, of Lebanon, has a book at his bindery which was printed in 1611 at Heidelberg, Germany, making it 263 years old.

A rattlesnake was killed at Youngsville, Warren county, last week, three feet in length, which contained a fully grown red squirrel and thirty-one eggs.

Udderzook, the murderer, now in jail at West Chester, showed good sense in one thing, at least—he refused to be interviewed by a New York *Sun* reporter.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* owns a brick taken from the cell in which John Brown, of Harper's Ferry celebrity, was incarcerated. The editor never carries that brick in his hat.

A Chester kleptomaniac has lately distinguished himself by stealing thirty dozen rotten eggs and a jar containing one gallon of solution of cyanide of potassium, a deadly poison.

In West Goshen, Chester county, two daughters of John P. Green were severely stunned by lightning while attending to the dairy duties in a spring house, on Friday evening last.

Burglars entered the warehouse of Lloyd & Co., at Hollidaysburg, on Monday morning, and captured a $1,000 government bond. They were discovered and chase given, but escaped.

Somebody says that when the machinery in the Bellefonte *Watchman* office comes to a stand still they remove the speckled trout clogging the water-wheel and it runs until clogged again.

A lover of honey, in Edgemont, Delaware county, recently felled what he supposed to be a bee-tree, but instead of bees he discovered a swarm of large black ants. A "sell" instead of cells.

Col. Forney has sold his *Sunday Press* to Mr. Bordman Reid. The office is to be removed from the *Press* building, and it is intimated that in future the paper will have Democratic tendencies.

Dr. John Wallace, of Coatesville, while walking, on Monday night, over the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge which crosses the Brandywine, made a misstep and fell to the earth, causing his instant death.

Mrs. Daniel Shirey, of Amity township, Bucks county, while picking raspberries on Monocacy hill, on last Sunday, was badly bitten by a snake. The lady suffers excruciating pain, and fears are entertained for her life.

In Kernville, a suburb of Johnstown, on Monday afternoon, Mrs. Sarah A. Fisher fell from her chair and immediately expired. She was apparently in good health up to the moment of her taking off. She leaves a husband and nine children.

The Chester *News* says that several respectable citizens of Chester have recently complained that the dog catchers visit their premises at night, take the muzzles off the dogs, and put the animals in the pound for redemption or destruction.

The Huntingdon *Journal* says: A lady named Gregory, residing near Mill Creek, this county, went to Pittsburgh to pay a visit to her son a short time ago. She returned on last Wednesday evening, and the heat and the exhaustion of the travel effected her so severely that she died during the night.

Rev. W. Hoppe preached his farewell sermon in Zion's Lutheran church, Lancaster, on Sunday, and on Monday was visited by a donation party, who literally loaded him down with presents, besides receiving a testimonial, under the seal of the church, of his faithful services for the past ten years.

Arents Klincken, who came from Holland with William Penn in his first voyage in 1682 built the first two-story house ever built in Germantown; and Penn was present and partook of the raising dinner, which must have been an inviting one in those good old times when everything was cheap and plenty.

The fall fair of the East Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, of Montgomery county, will take place on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th of September. At a late meeting of the committee, it was decided to make arrangements with horsemen to enter in connection with the fair at Ambler, which comes off a week later.

The Reading Railroad Company proposes to give Philadelphia an iron shipbuilding yard of vast proportions and absolute completeness, an invaluable feature of which shall be a dry-dock capable of docking any vessel that floats excepting alone the Great Eastern. This ship-yard is under way, and upon it over half a million dollars have been spent.

Patrick Irving, one of the men confined in the county jail at Montrose under sentence of death for aiding Daniel O'Mara in killing the mother and sister of the latter, recently attempted to commit suicide. He inflicted three gashes on his neck with a case knife which he managed to get into his possession, but did not succeed in shuffling off his mortal coil. That task is reserved for the hangman.

Alexander Jones Dallas was the first Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania under the Constitution of 1799. He was the father of Commander A. J. Dallas, of the United States Navy, who died in 1844, and of the late Vice President, George M. Dallas, who died December 31, 1864. M. S. Quay, Esq., has caused his portrait to be placed in the office of the State Department.

Irvin Harris, a youth of Lincoln township, is in jail at Huntingdon for forging scalp orders. He obtained a number of blanks in some manner, and from time to time would fill them up, sign the name of a Justice of the Peace, present them to the County Treasurer and get the money. Suspicion was finally arroused, the forgeries discovered, and a constable arrested the fellow.

One of the greatest swimming feats ever performed in that section took place on the Schuylkill canal, Reading, Sunday afternoon. Thomas Reddy, a young man from Phoenixville, swam from the locks at Krick's Mill, near the Lebanon Valley bridge, to Jackson's locks, foot of Sixth street, distance by canal about two and a quarter miles in one hour and fifteen minutes.

If this is without foundation in fact, charge it to the Johnstown *Tribune*: Some pious individual residing in Blairsville, name not given, knows all about "three card monte" since he tried the game with a couple of young sharpers who visited that village on Saturday last. He is out just one hundred and ten dollars, and, what is worse, there is a chance of his expulsion from the church of which he has been a shining member for some time past.

George Lukemire, who was shot on the evening of the 4th of July at Phoenixville, by Joshua Williams, died on Sunday. His death was unexpected by his friends. He was a young man universally respected, a member of the M. E. Church. His age was twenty-eight years and six months. *post mortem* examination was held on Monday by Dr. A. Williams. Immediately after his death, his aged mother, who has been for sometime in a delicate state of health, went into convulsions, and fears are entertained of her recovery.

In Chambersburg recently, we learn from the *Public Opinion*, a lady thinking she would have stewed fowl for dinner, killed and cleaned a chicken in the usual manner. Upon cutting open the gizzard, however, she found it crammed with potato bugs. The effluvia arising from the bisected organ was nauseating, and she threw it out with the entrails. Preparing the other portion of the chicken, she cooked it, but when placed upon the table and tasted, the flesh was found to be so completely impregnated with "bug juice" as to necessitate the entire discarding of that part of the meal.

RICH men's sons, and your average school boy for that matter, may profitably read this paragraph from the Alabany *Evening Journal*: "Among the graduates at the High School are Frank S. Hotaling and Edward J. Graham, who have been faithful carriers of the *Evening Journal* for the last five or six years. While they have been industrious in serving the readers of the *Journal*, they have been no less industrious in storing their minds with knowledge, for they leave school with the very highest honors, neither of them having a single absence marked against their names since they entered the school in September, 1870, while on the several rolls of merit they rank very high."

POLITICAL.

State.

Y. S. Walter, editor of the Chester *Republican*, is talked of as a candidate for the Legislature.

The temperance men of Westmoreland county have resolved to nominate a straight temperance ticket for Assembly and District Attorney.

The Reading *Eagle* says: It is stated that Solomon L. Custer, Esq., of Amity, will be a candidate for the Legislature for the County Legislative District.

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL ranks A No. 1 in all respects. It is the most ably edited, newsy and spicy sheet that reaches our table. Although strongly Republican, it is not afraid to talk right out in meeting if need be.—*Tidioute Journal.*

Says the Pottsville *Miners' Journal*: We have it on no less an authority than that of Madame Rumor that J. Irvin Steele, of the Ashland *Advocate*, will enter the field as Democratic candidate for the Senate from the Ashland District. It is also further rumored that Mr. Eeard's withdrawal means Steele's nomination.

The Republican City Central Committee of Philadelphia held a meeting on Tuesday, at which the question as to who was nominated for Congress in the Fifth district was considered. After hearing both sides, the committee decided that Hon. A. C. Harmer had been regularly nominated by two-thirds of the delegates in convention, and, in addition, that Hon. Leonard Myers, having neglected to comply with the rules of the party, could not be recognized as a candidate.

Hon. W. A. Wallace will be a candidate for the Senate, and will be renominated and re-elected. His district is hopelessly Democratic, and he is altogether the ablest man that party has in the district. His return to the Senate indicates that he still has his eye on the United States Senatorship, and intends to keep himself in position. He has furnished the energy and brains for the party in this State for years, and is entitled to promotion if the party gets into power, which God forbid!—*Beaver Argus and Radical.*

It will be remembered that during the last campaign General Allen was most shamefully and vindictively abused by a certain class of unscrupulous journals, prominent among which was the *Press*, and all manner of outrageous lying stories were circulated against him. But he was elected by a majority of nearly 20,000, and has proved himself one of the most faithful and efficient officers the State has ever had. Should he be renominated—which seems to be generally admitted as almost certain—we will venture the prediction that he will receive almost double the majority he had in 1872.—*Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.*

The Republicans of Berks county completed their nominations of delegates to the State Convention on Saturday. The County Convention, last September, appointed the Senatorial and three representative delegates under the old apportionment, and on Saturday the County Committee appointed three Representative delegates, making six Representative and one Senatorial, to which the county is entitled under the new apportionment. The full delegation now stands as follows: Senatorial, Henry S. Eckert. Representative, Henry C. Hain, John B. Holloway, Dr. John S. Tryon, Jacob R. Sterrett, Augustus O. Snyder, Captain George W. Grant. The delegates are uninstructed.

The signs of the times indicate that the Democracy of Chester county are laying their plans to divide the Republican party this fall upon the license question. Significant whisperings are taking place on the street corners, and we have met some Republicans who openly avow their determination to vote for candidates for the Legislature who favor a repeal of the "Local Option Law," regardless of present or past political antecedents. We have even heard it hinted that an independent Republican candidate for Congress would be supported by the Democrats upon condition that Republicans who favor a repeal of the present liquor law, and a return to the old system of license, would support the Democratic candidates for the Legislature in Chester and Delaware counties. To what extent this scheme will be successfully inaugurated, we have no means of knowing, but that a united effort will be made to return Democrats to the Legislature from the two counties upon the liquor issue, does not at present seem to admit of question.—*West Chester Republican.*

Philadelphia Democracy.

The Democracy of Philadelphia held their nominating conventions on Tuesday, with the following result, as far as ascertained:

CONGRESSIONAL.

Districts.
I. Gen. William McCandless.
II. No quorum, and no nomination.
III. Hon. Samuel J. Randall.
IV. Convention adjourned till August 1.
V. No nomination—construed as favorable to Hon. Leonard Myers, bolting Republican.

SENATORIAL.

District.
Second—David A. Nagle.
Fourth—A split—nomination of George M. Vickers and Maj. John Ricketts claimed.
Fifth—William J. Nead.
Sixth—Joseph E. Rogers.
Seventh—Adjourned till next Monday.
Eighth—Andrew Brophy, Jr.

ASSEMBLY.

Districts.
First—Joseph McCall and David Wolff.
Second—John Kennedy and James Holland.
Third—Albert W. Fletcher.
Fourth—James Monagan.
Fifth—Philip Daily.
Sixth—Theodore Miller.
Seventh—Henry B. Freeman.
Eighth—James F. Larkins.
Ninth—James W. Spicer.
Eleventh—Alfred Crawford.
Twelfth—Charles R. Gentner.
Thirteenth—Wilson Schaffer.
Fourteenth—No nomination. Adjourned until Friday.
Fifteenth—Lewis Hana, Joseph L. Bond and Simon Jacoby.
Sixteenth—Martin Conrad.
Seventeenth—John E. Faunce, John Quinn and John Kline.
Nineteenth—No nomination.
Twentieth—Fred. Dittman and Colonel S. M. Zulick.
Twenty-first—James Brambell, Jr.
Twenty-third—Edward C. O'Neil.
Twenty-fourth—Captain W. D. Rickard.
Twenty-fifth—Joseph Black.
Twenty-seventh—Charles Esler.
Twenty-eighth—Henry R. Lawrence.

Of the Judiciary contest, the *Evening Bulletin* says: In nearly two-thirds of the wards of the city, anti-Temple delegates have been elected, and the indications are that he will make but a poor showing in the Judicial Convention, which meets to-morrow in Spring Garden Hall. The result was almost unanticipated, as it was thought he had the inside track. The developments of the day go far to show that the McMullen ring of the Democracy is yet a power among the "faithful."

BAYARD TAYLOR, in writing from Egypt gives some facts concerning the late discoveries and translations of hieroglyphic characters in that country. While a few years ago only about 700 of these characters were known, and when the deciphering was most difficult and uncertain, now more than 4,500 are intelligible to the scholars of Germany and France. Moriette, one of the most successful scholars in this branch of linguistics, has been able to translate many of these Egyptian inscriptions, and from them much valuable information is derived concerning the religious beliefs and civilization of the ancient inhabitants of the valley of the Nile. In place of a gross and grotesque mythology, we now have the evidences of a symmetrical religious system, based on the profound knowledge of the forces of nature. The form of these inscriptions is evidently poetical, the main idea being a belief in the immortality of the soul and its future reward and punishment. Mr. Taylor even goes so far as to say that he believes that the Hebrew literature drew its style and character from the Egyptian as the Latin does from the Greek. An ancient inscription on the temple of Soss reads, "I am who is, has been, and ever shall be," which sounds Hebraistic enough. On the tombs are found often repeated these words answering to a daily prayer, "Through my love have I drawn near to God. I have given bread to him who was hungry, water to him who was athirst, garments to him who was naked, and a place of shelter to the abandoned." Most of the inscriptions are of historic import, dramatic and poetic in character, while prosaic in form. The great majority of the latter furnish strong corroborative evidence of what is already known of Egyptian history.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—River 4 feet 7 inches and falling. Weather clear and warm.

CAIRO, July 15.—Arrived—City of Chester, St. Louis; Belle Memphis, Memphis; B. H. Cooke, Evansville. Departed—Chester, Memphis; Belle Memphis, St. Louis. Weather clear and warm.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Flour quiet; superfine $4 50; single extra $5 25; treble 6 00@7 00; choice $7 25@8 00. Corn quiet; yellow mixed 85c; white do 86c; white 90c. Bran dull at 92½c. Hay—Prime in warehouse $24 00. Pork scarce and firmer at $22 25. Dry salt shoulders 8¾c. Bacon quiet at 9¾@11¾c. Hams scarce at 16@17c. Lard firm; tierce 12½c; keg 13¼@13½c. Sugar dull; common 7½c; fair 8c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Whisky dull; Louisiana, 97c; Cincinnati, $1 03. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime 19½@23½c. Cornmeal firm at $4 50.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Cattle—Receipts 1,139 head; total for the week 7,633 head. Market fairly active at about yesterday's prices for good stock; common cattle a shade off.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3,000 head; total for the week 11,800 head. Market active with ¼@½c decline; Western sheep $4 50@4 70.

Hogs—Receipts 604 head; total for the week 6,200 head. Market still bare of stock; Yorkers $6 00@6 25; heavy hogs $6 50@6 75.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Cattle—Receipts 2,400 head. Market fairly active for stockers; shipping grades lifeless, closing dull; butchers, $2 50@4 00; stockers $3 50@4 25; a few choice at $5 50@6 12½. Shipments 1,753 head.

Hogs—Receipts 7,600 head. Market firmer, a shade better and quiet active; $5 80@6 35 for common to extra, with the bulk of sales at $5 90@6 20. Shipments 6,650 head.

Sheep—Receipts 900 head. Prices firm and higher; poor to extra $3 00@3 75.

IRON ROOFING,

COATED WITH BEST METALLIC PAINT,

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ORDERS SOLICITED.

ABRAM REESE,

877 LIBERTY AVENUE.

OUR RAILROADS.

Their Condition and Prospects—Capital Invested—Earning for the Past Year—Tonnage and Traffic.

The financial storm which has recently swept over our country, and from the effects of which it is still suffering, was the natural, perhaps it may be said the inevitable, result of the excessive development of our railway system. The amount invested in these works during the past two years, as shown in Mr. Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States for 1874-75, has exceeded $1,000,000,000—or $500,000,000 annually. The cost at the close of the past year of the 67,237 miles of the line whose operations are given, was $3,784,543,034, against $3,159,423,057 for 1872 and $2,664,627,645, for 1871—the mileage for which returns were given being 57,323 for 1872, and 44,614 for the preceding year. The total mileage that had been constructed up to the close of the year was 70,651, of which 37,481 had been constructed within the past ten years, and 28,399 miles within the past five. The cost of the mileage constructed within the latter period, at $40,000 per mile, has equaled $1,135,840,000. In the same period the cost of the 42,252 miles that had been previously constructed, has been increased by at least $15,000 for the mile, so that the whole amount expended in it on these works has equalled $1,769,665,000, or say $350,000,000 annually.

This enormous investment in one department of industry was far greater than that in any other, consequently the conditions for making the whole of it productive could not by any possibility be seasonably provided. It is characteristic of our railways that they create, in great measure, the traffic that is to render them profitable. For this time is required. When, therefore, there has been an abnormal development, there must always be a considerable number of even meritorious schemes, without sufficient capital to carry them over the "dead point." They have to be closed out consequently to stronger parties who can afford to await the results that are sure, in the end, to be realized.

The earnings of our railways the past year, which equals $526,419,937, will give a better idea than the statement of their cost, of the colossal magnitude of this great interest. The earnings for 1872 equaled $465,241,055; for 1871, $403,329,208. The increase for the two years being $123,090,729, or at the rate of $61,500,000 annually. The rate of earnings upon the whole investment the past year have been 13.1 per cent. The net earnings for the past year were $183,810,562, or 4.96 per cent. upon the investment. The earnings per head of our population, estimated for the past year at 41,211,000, equaled $12 80, against $11 63 for 1872, and $9 80 for 1871.

The rapid rate of increase in the earnings of our roads in ratio to our population, is matter full of encouragement, the rate being as great in States the population of which is nearly stationary, as in those where its increase is rapid. There may be a temporary check the present year, but there is hardly a doubt that by 1880 the earnings of our roads will reach fully $20 per head, or an aggregate of $1,000,000,000! The earnings of the railroads of the State of Pennsylvania per head of its population, the past year, was $22 37. The total earnings of the roads in this State in 1863 were $33,046,463, or $10 70 per head. The rate of increase has exceeded $1 annually per head. The earnings of the railroads of Massachusetts the past year were $27,851,658, or $18 per head. In 1863 they were $10,863,579, or $7 32 per head, the increase being at the rate of $1 00 annually per head. These illustrations are given to show upon what a firm basis the railroad interests of the country rest, and their influence on the commerce and industries of the country. The increase of the population of Massachusetts in the period named was only about 200,000. The increase in the earnings of its railroads consequently was due almost entirely to the progress it made in commerce and manufactures by the use of those improved methods with which science and art assist the labors of the hand.

The traffic of our railroads, measured by the number of persons and tons of merchandise transported, has increased in far greater ratio than their earnings. The total number of tons transported by the railroads of the State of Pennsylvania the past year was 58,510,070 tons, against 15,745,375 tons in 1863. The rate of increase was 275 per cent., against an increase of 150 per cent. in the gross earnings. The tonnage of the railroads of the State of New York the past year was 25,267,766, against 5,803,955 in 1863. The rate of increase of tonnage in this State was nearly 400 per cent. The earnings of its railroads for 1873 amounted to $68,825,507, against $39,591,661 for 1863. The rate of increase of earnings was only 125 per cent. The increase of tons transported, over increase of earnings, measures the reduction in charges which has taken place.

The tonnage transported over the New England and Middle States, including Maryland, the past year equalled 105,476,767 tons. The largest tonnage was over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, which equalled 19,539,395 tons. The next largest was over the Pennsylvania Railroad, which equalled 9,211,231 tons. That over the Erie was 6,312,702 tons. But figures fail to give any adequate idea of the vast masses which they represent. The Reading Railroad handles 30,000 tons every day in the year, Sundays included. The facility with which this vast quantity is daily handled and disposed of—for the tonnage of each day must be daily closed out to make room for the succeeding one—shows the extent and perfection of the machinery and contrivances employed. They are so perfect that, like the movements of the planetary system, they almost escape the notice of the superficial observer. The tonnage of the four great trunk lines: the New York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore and Ohio, which bring to the seacoast States the greater portion of the food they consume, exceeds 25,000,000 of tons annually. In quantity this tonnage represents 250,000,000 barrels of flour, and more than 800,000,000 bushels of wheat. The interruption of the business of these roads for the short space of three months, would reduce our population to a state of starvation, and would paralyze not only our own business, but that of the whole world.

It is impossible in one short article to do more than to recapitulate a few of the more important features of this interest, which has grown so silently, but so rapidly to such vast proportions. Further information on this subject may be obtained from Mr. Poor's recent publication, which embodies in a series of tabular statements the financial condition of our railroads, with the result of their operations for the past year compared with those of 1872 and 1871, as well as the detailed statements for each road.

Although the excessive expenditure in our railroads was the cause of the recent revulsion, they will, by the facilities they will afford, contribute more than all other agencies to the restoration of the prosperity of the country. For the present and coming year no new mileage to any considerable extent will be constructed. The vast wealth of the country, which has heretofore been diverted to these works, must seek other employment—the development of the resources of the country—and in this way help to increase the traffic of our roads. As the demand for many of these works has now in a great measure ceased, it must for some time remain abundant, and there now seems no reason why the recent depression should not speedily give place to an increased activity and prosperity in all our industries.

PILING UP DEBT.

How the Thing Works in Boston.

A Boston paper says: Annexation is a city luxury that costs something without bringing adequate returns. Our City Auditor has just issued his annual report, and, properly speaking, it is a huge exclamation point, being an astonisher in more ways than one. The total liabilities of the city, funded and unfunded, amount to the snug sum of $43,137,463, an increase of $11,296,306 over the gross debt of last year, while the net debt is $27,719,890, an increase of $9,805,511. Almost $10,000,000 increase in a single year. But there is no good reason for this increase in the debt. Within seven years Boston has not carried out any great public improvement outside the widening of streets and rising of lowlands, yet the gross debt during that period has been increased by over $30,000,000, and the net debt by more than $19,000,000. While the valuation of the city has increased in seven years from $440,000,000 to $800,000,000, the annual expenses have increased from $8,000,000 to $20,000,000, the gross debt from $13,000,000 to $43,000,000, and the net debt from $8,500,000 to almost $28,000,000. The widening of streets in the burnt district has entailed an expense of over $5,000,000, and the debts of Charleston, West Roxbury and Brighton (annexed) amounted to $3,876,540. The bulk of the city debt has been acquired since the war. The means on hand for the redemption of the debt have increased only $1,490,794, which shows that the gross debt has increased 26.18 per cent., and the means of paying the same only 9.66 per cent. Since 1868 the excess of annual appropriations and increase which has gone, to swell the redemption means, amounts to $6,348,819. By annexation we added 20 per cent. to our valuation, but the increase of the tax levy the present year over the previous year is 37 per cent. The interest and premium on gold paid by the city in 1873-74 on its debt, including water debt, was $2,253,705, and the Auditor asks for $2,766,600 for the present year, which is about 23 per cent. of the total tax levy. The cost of running the city last year was $20,177,433, cash—and still some people here want to spend $15,000,000 for fancied improvements.

Jacob Stolp, an inebriate confined in the Williamsport jail, shot himself in the head on Saturday night, and the physicians say he cannot recover.

A NEW method of joining gas pipes has been perfected. Instead of the usual projecting end, the pipes have creases or channels around them. When placed in contact, end to end, a strip of soft lead is bound about them, and pressed tightly against the pipes by a wrought iron ring. The advantages claimed are that the pipes are lighter and more easily cast; less lead is required to make the joint tight; no heat is required for applying it; it is quickly done; and especially that the joint is somewhat elastic, and will last much longer in soft ground, or when heavily loaded.

DIED:

MATTHEWS—On Wednesday morning, July 15th, at 7½ o'clock, WILLIAM THOMAS, the youngest child of Annie and George L. Matthews, aged six months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, corner of Twenty-second and Clifton streets, Pittsburgh, South Side.

MILHOLLAND—On Wednesday, July 15th, at 6:20 P. M., JANE BOWER, the wife of Wm. Milholland, Sr.

The funeral will take place from their residence, Virginia street, Mt. Washington, FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ANDERSON—On Wednesday, July 15, at 12 noon, WALTER F. ANDERSON, of A. A. Anderson & Sons, aged thirty-eight years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, Thos. J. Craig, Emily street, Oakland, on FRIDAY, 17th, at 10 A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Fairman & Sampson's, Seventh avenue, at 9½ A. M.

CHARTIERS CEMETERY,

Near Idlewood Station, Pan Handle Railroad, six miles from the city by rail and four miles by the Temperanceville and Mansfield Pike.

Funerals from the city by either Rail or Carriages. Applications for Lots can be made to A. WALKER, Superintendent, at the Cemetery, or at the City Office, 187 Liberty street. J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary and Treasurer.

4p

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.

ASSETS, $3,975,762 25.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

Sailing Every Wednesday and Saturday.

THE GREAT FLEET OF 1874.

SCOTIA, RUSSIA, BOTHINA, SCYTHIA, CUBA, ALGERIA, ABYSSINNIA, JAVA CHINA, CALABRIA.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN—$80, $100, $130, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

STEERAGE rates unsettled. Passengers will more than serve their interest by booking at my office.

Passengers also booked to and from Hamburg, Bremen, Sweden, &c., at low rates.

DRAFTS issued at Lowest Rates.

For Cabin or Steerage Passage apply to JOHN J. McCORMICK, Agent, Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

29 and 31 Fifth Avenue.

PIANO, VIOLIN, SINGING, FLUTE, CORNET, HARMONY, &c.,

TAUGHT BY THE BEST MASTERS.

Students may begin at any time.
Circulars at the Office and Music Stores.
Evening Lessons in all Branches.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1874. Trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows: CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:36 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 11:35 a m, Philadelphia 3:35 p m, New York 6:45 p m.

Day Express daily, at 7:26 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:05 p m, Philadelphia 6:40 p m, New York 9:30 p m, Baltimore 7:35 p m, Washington 9:32 p m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:46 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p m.

Cincinnati Express daily, at 12:21 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 10:10 p m, Philadelphia 2:56 a m, New York 6:45 a m, Baltimore 2:40 a m, Washington 6:20 a m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:21 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:30 a m, Philadelphia 6:30 a m, New York 9:45 a m, Baltimore 6:25 a m, Washington 8:42 a m.

Fast Line daily, at 6:26 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:43 a m, Philadelphia 6:40 a m, New York 9:45 a m, Baltimore 6:45 a m, Washington 8:42 a m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:06, 10:21, 11:46, a m, 2:41, 5:41, 6:06 and 11:31 p m. Sunday, 12:41 p m.

Brinton Accommodation, 6:46 a m, 5:01 and 9:21 p m. Sunday, 9:21 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation....4:01 and 7:11 p m

Johnstown Accommodation....3:31 p m

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday....1:21 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday....1:44 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday....8:41 a m
Cincinnati Express daily....9:06 a m
Pacific Express daily....1:41 p m
Way Passenger daily....8:21 p m

Wall's Accommodation 6:36 and 8:21 a m, 1:21, 2:41, 5:46 and 7:51 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:31 and 9:01 a m, 7:11 and 11:11 p m. Sunday, 7:11 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation....5:11 and 6:21 p m
Johnstown Accommodation....10:36 a m

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, City Time:

Mail Train....6:36 a m
Express....2:16 p m
Freeport Accommodation....9:26 a m and 4:06 p m
Springdale Accommodation....11:21 a m, 6:21 and 11:21 p m. Sunday, 12:51 p m.
Accommodation for Butler....6:36 a m and 4:06 p m

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler....10:06 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler....5:11 p m
Freeport Accommodation....8:11 a m and 1:41 p m
Springdale Accommodation, 6:51 a m, 6:16 and 10:06 p m. Sunday, 9:51 a m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after MAY 31st, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13 a m	Atlantic Ex	2:18 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	6:28 a m	Chicago Ex	11:58 a m
Clev & W Mail	6:53 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:38 p m
Chicago Ex	9:53 a m	Chicago Mail	3:43 p m
Clev & W'hg Ex	1:58 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:53 p m
Pacific Express	2:13 p m	Cleve & W Ex	5:48 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:28 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex	6:03 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	11:28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac	1:13 p m	Enon Ac	8:48 a m
Enon Ac	3:48 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:13 p m
Leetsdale Ac	8:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 29th, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13 a m	McDonald's Ac	6:53 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	Washington Ac	8:03 a m
Washington Ac	8:33 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:28 a m
Pacific Express	9:28 a m	Cincinnati Ex	7:08 a m
McDonald's Ac	10:43 a m	McDonald's Ac	2:03 p m
Pittsburgh Ex	2:13 p m	Washington Ac	3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:28 p m	Columbus Mail	5:23 p m
Washington Ac	5:03 p m	Fast Line	5:38 p m
McDonald's Ac	6:13 p m	Southern Ex	12:44 a m
Sunday Church Train	12:48 p m	Sunday Church Train	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
GEO. WEBB, General Superintendent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, June 29th, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh Time), as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Buffalo Express	6:45 a m	Night Express	5:50 a m
Hulton Ac	6:50 a m	Hulton Ac	6:30 a m
Kittanning Ac	9:40 a m	Soda Works Ac	8:10 a m
Hulton Ac	11:40 a m	Hulton Ac	8:46 a m
Titusville Ex	12:40 p m	Brady's Bend Ac	10:00 a m
Brady's Bend Ac	3:25 p m	Hulton Ac	1:50 p m
Hulton Ac	4:50 p m	Titusville Ex	3:55 p m
Soda Works Ac	6:00 p m	Kittanning Ac	5:45 p m
Night Express	8:50 p m	Hulton Ac	7:20 p m
Hulton Ac	10:50 p m	Buffalo Ex	9:40 p m

Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:25 p m, stopping at all Stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

Buffalo Express connects at Red Bank for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport and all points Northeast.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.

Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."

CHANGE OF TIME—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, May 10th, 1874, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:10 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:40 a m
Through Mail	7:00 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:25 a m
Mixed Way	9:30 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:20 a m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 a m	McKeesport Ac	8:45 a m
McKeesport Ac	2:35 p m	Connellsv'e Ac	10:00 a m
Connellsv'e Ac	3:35 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:00 m
McKeesport Ac	3:50 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:00 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:10 p m	W. Newton Ac	4:50 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Uniontown Ac	6:10 p m
Through Ex	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	6:30 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Through Mail	8:10 p m
W. N'ton Ch T	12:45 p m	W. N'ton Ch T	10:05 a m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east. General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.

E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. C. HOUGH Genl. Passenger Agent.

I. W. GRUBBS,

Wholesale Dealer in

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OFFICE, 119 WATER STREET.

Special attention given to the supply of ROLLING MILLS, BY RIVER, IN FLATS.